REGISTERED No. 78—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,476.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance {For a Year ....Rs. 42} {For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Tuticorin	2
,, Rutnagherry	26	,, Colombo	3
,, Vingorla	26	,, Galle	4
,, Goa	27	,, Nerapatam	7
,, Carwar	27	,, Madras	9
,, Mangalore	28	,, Coconada	11
,, Cannanore	29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Calicut	30	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Beypore	30	,, False Point	14
,, Cochin	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
,, Alleppy	31		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, [illegible], MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	31	Leave BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee ....Feb.	4	,, Fao	19
,, Guadur	5	,, Koweit	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Bushire	21
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Linga	26
,, Linga	11	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Behrein	11	,, Muscat ....March	2
,, Bushire	13	,, Guadur	4
,, Fao	15	,, Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	16	,, BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ON 31st JANUARY.
S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL......Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch :—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 5th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,437 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 36 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.........Rs. 500 | Second Class.........Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,787 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 27th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 25th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 5th—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffrey, Commander.

About February 25th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

[illegible] PASSAGE

(including a liberal [illegible] of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free co[illegible] luggage).

	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£19-0
To Port Said £30	£14-6
To Suez £28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 24th February.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	600 ,,	on 7th April.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th ,,
CATHAY	2,983 ,,	500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 5th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 20th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S.S. CELLA, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship MOFUSSILITE, Captain A. C. Roe, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

An Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Brass Padlocks, Shutter Knobs, Drawer Handles, Locks and Screws, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Bay Arab Horse has been ridden on parade, quiet to ride and drive.
2 Tonga Ponies.
1 Grey Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF COWARD'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 22 cases Superior Perfumery and Medicine, consisting of Peppermint, Ginger, Cough, Rose, Brilliants, Motto Kisses, and mixed Lozenges, Lemon, Raspberry and Rose Drops, Seidlitz Powders, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Peppermint, Gin or, Balsom Copaiba, Glycerine, Brandy Bitters, Cod Liver Oil, Essence of Roses, Guards Boquet, Verbina, Rondeletia, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Milk of Roses, Lavender, Verbena and Golden Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Macassar Pomades, Camphorated Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a very handsome electro-plated 6 light Kerosine Chandeliers, elegant Statues, and real Bronze Figures, &c., at the Crow's Nest, Mahaluxmee.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. Betts, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Double-seated Brougham by Thorn, a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 143, Malabar Hill.

Early in the month of February, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of J. K. Ruthergien, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEESE AND BUTTER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House on account of the concerned—

ex S.S. "ST. OLAF."

F. & Co.
Bombay 2, 4, 5—3 cases damaged Cheese.
6—1 case Ling Fish.
9/13—5 kegs French Butter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERY, IN PUTHAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Thuckur Bhowan Jewraz, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sha Dwarkadass Munordass, by virtue of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of June 1872, and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagee. All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Puthan Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's Passage, on the west by the said Puthan Street, on the north by the property of Nanoo Datoo, and Nuthoo Datoo, and on the south by a passage and the house of Succaram Pandoo, and containing by admeasurement 382-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 44, and registered under No. 2193 and 2948.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

A portion of the Teak Timber and Iron Work removed from the Back Bay staging and some Door and Window Shutters in good condition will be disposed of by Public Competition THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th Jan. 1873, at 2 P.M., at the Fore Shore near the Church Gate Station.

The Timber, Door Shutters, &c., will be put up to Sale in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars and for conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

KAHANDASS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE WONDERFUL SHADOW PANTOMIME.

SATURDAY EVENING, 25th JANUARY.

NEW ILLUSIONS AND STRANGE EFFECTS.

THE PARSEE GENTLEMEN, IN A NEW FARCE, AU OLIO, CONSISTING OF POPULAR SONGS, DANCES, &c.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 3 Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of February 1873, at 3 P.M., to PASS a RESOLUTION for disposing of the remaining good Assets of the Bank in the best way possible, and for completing its WINDING UP.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd January 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines up to 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1873, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874, vide Advertisement in *Government Gazette* of the 23rd instant.

Forms of Tenders will be supplied, and any information required will be given, on application at the Ordnance Office, Grand Arsenal.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 24th January 1873.

VOLKART BROTHERS'

PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40
Ditto ditto 2 ,, pts. ,, 42

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. q's.
Chateau de Frands	,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon (expected)	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,, ,,

VERMOUTH.

Superior quality	Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at ... Rs. 12 and	,, 14 ,, ,,

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	,, 12 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato	,, 12 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 12 ,, ,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866	Rs. 17 per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	,, 18 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 18 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 20 ,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s P quality	,, 20 ,, ,,
Ditto ditto $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{P}}$,,	,, 22 ,, ,,

CHEESE.

Green Cheese, weighing 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
Gruyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15th, 1872.

THE POWDER ....per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN EVERY VARIETY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION, 2nd EDITION.

"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette.*

"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"A very useful little book * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India.*

"A miniature volume * * the most comprehensive * * we have ever seen."—*Deccan Herald.*

"An invaluable Companion to those who possess Medicine Chests."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

"The arrangement * * is admirable, * * the instructions are exceedingly clear and simple, * * if the Medicine Chests are arranged on as sensible a principle, they must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,

As recommended in the New Work, entitled "MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS," BY A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.

Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION, Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24th JANUARY.

MR. & MRS. BENNEE, AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE AMATEUR CORPS IN HOW TO WIN A WIDOW, AND BURLESQUE OF THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE, OR THE FATAL SPOON,

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, LOCAL HITS AND SONGS.

Box Plan at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE time for sending in CONTRIBUTIONS by intending EXHIBITORS in all Classes is extended to the 1st proximo.

G. W. TERRY, Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

21st January 1873.

LOST, in transit by post, CURRENCY NOTE No. 06669, value Rs. 20. The Note was posted to Messrs. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart., Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 ,,
Depth	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a Classified List of Policies in Force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

NOTICE.—Owing to a greatly felt want of a competent SUPPLIER of all EATABLES at their fair and marketable value to the European Gentry, who are greatly deceived and cheated by their Butlers and Bazaar Suppliers, I hereby most respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill and other places to the fact that I undertake to supply all those who wish to be supplied with their daily wants on their rendering a list of the articles required a day previously.

Articles of best quality guaranteed, including Wines and Oilman Stores, at cheapest prices.

Ten per cent. on the aggregate amount of their respective bills per month will be charged.

CASH PAYMENT ON EACH DAY.

A suitable place will be fixed, if sufficient inducement be offered, to carry on communication with intending gentlemen.

E. MANECKJEE, Fakeera's Stable, Girgaum.

REWARD OF 2,000 RUPEES.

I the UNDERSIGNED do hereby give NOTICE to the PUBLIC that it has come to my knowledge that some PERSON or PERSONS has or have CONSPIRED together and has or have fabricated a DOCUMENT or DOCUMENTS which are stated to be my Will. My real Will is in my own possession, and if any person will detect such person or persons who has or have fabricated such Will and Documents relating to it and cause him or them to be convicted according to law, such person will be entitled to the above mentioned Reward of Rs. 2,000.

I also do hereby notify, that if any person deals with such fabricated documents without first consulting me with regard to them, he shall do so at his own risk and peril.

Th. (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

Bombay, 18th January 1873.

I the UNDERSIGNED give NOTICE to the PUBLIC as follows :—Having paid off the DEBTS due by me, and recovered those due to me, I have CEASED (my) BUSINESS and DEALINGS. The reason thereof is that I intend shortly to go on a pilgrimage, and therefore having revoked all old wills, and (or) testamentary writings, and (or) any kind of documents relating to them, there may be bearing my signature, I wish (to) make my new will and testamentary writing. I therefore in addition to my notice dated the 7th of January 1873, again inform the people of Bombay, Tanna, Bhownuggur and other places, by this last notice, that if any person who has a claim, or a right or title of any description whatever, against me, and (or) against my property, with respect to my dealings, and (or) with respect to my partnership (business) and (or) with respect to inheritance (and) share, and (or?) with respect to any claim whatever relating to Suit No. 341, and the Injunction Suit No. 467 (founded on a rule Nisi) of the year 1869, and (or) with respect to every other matter whatever and (or) with respect to all other matters, he should within fourteen days, viz., from the 21st of January 1873 to the 3rd of February 1873, give me notice of the same, through the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette*, mentioning the documents, if there be any, bearing my signature, and (or) the signature of my Vakel or Vanotar (Agent or Karkoon) on my behalf, and (or) the signature or the attestation of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley on my behalf. Should any (such) person fail to give me the notice through (either of) the abovementioned papers within the period aforesaid, and should he (that is to say) any person or persons whatever concealing the documents connected with any of the abovementioned particulars hereafter raise (set up) a claim or title of any kind whatever on the strength of such documents, against me, and (or) against my property, and (or) against my business, and (or) against my new testamentary writing bearing my signature, and (or) in the event of my demise against the representatives (and) heirs of my property, the same shall be considered as null and void, and the same is null and void.

I also do hereby notify to the public that I cancel all the wills or any other documents, which I may have up to this date made relating to any part or the whole of my moveable or immoveable property, and that I further cancel any documents which my Solicitors, Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, or any other persons may have at any time passed as on my behalf, respecting any of my personal or real, moveable or immoveable, properties, and that it is my intention to make a fresh will and settlement of all my properties, discarding any and every previous settlements and appointments, which I shall do on or after the 4th day of February 1873. Therefore any person or persons thinking that he, she or they, has or have any claim against me, or any part of my property, in respect of any document or documents in his, her or their possession, or in any other respect whatsoever, should bring to my notice such claim through the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette* on or before the 3rd day of February 1873. If he, she, or they fail to do so, any claim which he, she, or they might hereafter raise shall be considered as null and void, and I shall as notified above proceed to make the will and settlement as mentioned above, without any other further notice.

TH. (THAKAR) DOSSA LALJEE.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market,
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... (Nett.)	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,, 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,, 2 12

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz. 6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro,	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Spunge Bags, from 1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS. (All new Patterns.)

	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk...	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,, ,,	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.

Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.

Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab 2 8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

NOTICES.

JOHN MAHOMED, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 6, FORBES STREET,

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 6, FORBES STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

FRENCH REMEDIES, OF GUARANTEED FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

Cod Liver Dragees, prepared expressly for India. In bottles at .....Rs. 1 8 and	Rs.	3 0

These Dragees are the best substitute for Cod Liver Oil when that medicine is refused by the stomach, and, being coated with sugar, they are readily taken by delicate persons and children.

Dusart's Syrup of Lacto-phosphate of Lime for the reproduction of healthy tissue after long-continued or hereditary disease. Per bottle	Rs.	2 0
Mollard's Pomade Sulphureuse. For Skin diseases. Much superior to all other preparations of Sulphur. Per jar	,,	1 8
Belloc's Vegetable Charcoal. A charcoal of great purity, for internal use as a remedy against Indigestion, &c. It also forms an excellent Tooth Powder.. Per bottle	,,	1 12
Laville's Drops and Pills. A much celebrated remedy for Gout. Per bottle	,,	7 8
Boyveau-Laffecteur's Rob. An alterative extensively used in France and elsewhere and considered superior to Sarsaparilla .... Per bottle Rs. 6 and	,,	3 0
Espic's Cigarettes, for Asthma ....Per Box	,,	2 0
Joy's Cigarettes, for Asthma ,,	,,	2 0
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves ,,	,,	1 8
Grimault's Preparations of Matico, of great efficacy in special complaints ....Per bottle Rs. 2 and	,,	2 8
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime. Recommended in Phthisis, &c .... Per bottle	,,	2 0
Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horseradish. Recommended as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil... Per bottle	,,	2 12

Per dozen at Wholesale Rates.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CURES the worst form of SKIN COMPLAINTS, Diseases arising from Congested Liver or other impurities by vitalizing and invigorating the blood ; it thereby resists climatic influences, the infection of Measles, Fevers, and other Eruptive affections. SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY CHEMISTS AND THE MAKER, AND WHOLESALE TO THE TRADE BY

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING, Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from DEBILITY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, FAINTING TURNS, AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA, it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.
BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts ....Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints .... ,, 5 ,, ,,

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.

A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY. BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established ; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

PAYNE AND COMPANY. BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THE Steamer "COMO" having arrived, CUTLER, PALMER and Co. can SUPPLY their PETIT MEDOC, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 16th January 1873.

PAYNE AND COMPANY. BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.
Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA.

Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY. BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS 65 VINTAGE.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.

Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.
Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Red Seal	Rs. 20 per dozen.
Do. Yellow Seal	,, 22 ,,
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown Seal	,, 28 ,,
PORTS—Red Seal	,, 22 ,,
Black Seal	,, 26 ,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters	,, 18 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," finest quality	,, 36 ,,
SHERRY—Ashbourner's Amontillado	,, 24 ,,
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied	,, 10 ,,
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good	,, 9 ,,
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No.1	,, 30 ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE do.	,, 30 ,,
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do.	,, 30 ,,
Hochheim do.	,, 25 ,,
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery	,, 22 ,,
Do. Dry pale, and very choice	,, 28 ,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY. BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

[illegible]DED PER S.S. "COMO,"
[illegible]ASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY STONE AND CO.,

Qua[illegible] original Cases of 4 doz., per doz., Rs. 5-12 : single dozens Rs. 6.

GUINNESS' STOUT, BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per Doz.	Rs. 5 12
,, in single dozens	6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz	3 12
,, in single dozens	4 0

JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES, OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

MILO'S CLAY PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Rs. As.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF....per lb.	3 8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH ,, ,,	2 8

BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S CELEBRATED HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG, IN HALF POUND TINS, Rs. 5 per lb.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

	Rs. As.
BIRD'S EYE ....in ½ lb. Tins, per Tin	0 12
CUT CAVENDISH ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
SMOKING MIXTURE ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
LATAKIA ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12
IMPERIAL MIXTURE ,, ,, ,, ,,	0 12

WINES AND SPIRITS, CLARET, BURGUNDIES, GERMAN WINES, CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE, BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

For Special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet for shares and Government paper. New French Loan of 1871 in demand at 89¾

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	78
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	743½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	110
37,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

——	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233xd.
——	£20	109·1·?	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
——	£20	13·10·?	do.	Ditto	
——	£100	1,00?	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
——	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,480
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	825
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	50	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	260
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	475
850	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,250
350	9,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	925
300	1,000	all	200 p	Frencl Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p	Imperial Press Co	925
200	400	350	42½ p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	495
190	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	825
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,165
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,620
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	950
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,850
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,075
900	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

——	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,290
60,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	26
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	450
,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	65

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
——	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
——	95	19¼	—	Do. China	1
——	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
——	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
——	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
——	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 23/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¼ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	103¾ to 104¼
Four per cent	102 to 102¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89¾
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same state of dullness, and prices, though nominally unchanged, are weaker. First holders are, however, unwilling to effect sales below our closing quotations, which are as follows:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0 to	Rs. 4 5 6
" "	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 13 0 to	" 4 14 0
" "	40 "	39 "	8½ "	" 5 11 0 to	" 5 11 6
" "	45 "	39 "	7 "	" 5 2 0 to	" 5 2 6
" "	45 "	39 "	8 "	" 5 12 0 to	" 5 13 0
Ma'apollams	72 "	24 "	8 "	" 2 3 0 to	" 2 3 6
" "	50 "	24 "	5¼ "	" 3 13 0	

The undermentioned sales are reported to [illegible] made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	4[illegible]		[illegible]
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	7		[illegible]
500 " " "	40 "	39 "	7		[illegible] 0
1,000 " " "	40 "	39 "	8½		[illegible] 11 0
1,000 " " "	40 "	39 "	7½		[illegible] 11 0
500 " " T. cloths (fine)	32 "	24 "	6		[illegible] 14 0
1,250 " " Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3		" 2 3 0
120 " White Ground Prints	33 "	25 "			" 4 14 0
120 " " "	33 "	25 "			" 5 3 0

COTTON.

The Market closed steady, with a good demand ruling, but there is no quotable change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

250 "	New Khandeish, Ready	at Rs. 222 to Rs. 228
150 "	" " "	at " 225 to " 225½
50 "	" Julgaum "	at " 232 to " 235
75 "	" " "	at " 229 to " 230
200 "	" Khandeish "	at " 222 to " 230
25 "	" Cutch "	at " 224
25 candies	New Hinguinghaut "	at " 250
75 "	" Akote "	at " 245
50 "	" " " "	at " 245
25 "	" Oomrawuttee "	at " 235
25 candies	Old Sawginned "	at " 127
25 "	" " "	at " 228½
50 "	" Compta "	at " 206 to " 208

YARNS.

9,000 lbs. Water No. 30's .... 11½ as. per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd January, 12-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time, in transit, 56 minutes.

Via Suez, 23rd January, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st January, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 34 hours 58 minutes.

Via Suez, 23rd January, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 23rd January, 4-20 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 22nd January, 11-50 P.M. Time in transit, 11 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 13	0 8
" Galle	3 11	2 22
" Kurrachee	4 8	0 49
" Madras	1 45	0 10

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD JANUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers— Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Tecumseh	Bennett	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
	Timavo (s)	Guircovich	Liverpool, Dec. 7.
	Elizabeth (s)		Akyab.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Rustom (s)	Fead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Salado, Johnstone, for Cochin.
Steamer Kingston, Chitham, for Akyab.
Steamer Berar, Gore, for Calcutta.

Ship Norah Greame, for Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

19 Furnes Abbey......Hall ......Mauritius, Dec. 1.
Lord Lyndhurst......Bain ......Mauritius, Dec. 5.

Jan. DEPARTURE.

19 Geraldine Paget......

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Como, s, 50 cases beer, J. Framjee; 25 drums turpentine, N. Tyabally & Co.; 116 casks beer, M. Cooverjee & Co.; 14 cases paper, N. Ardaseer & Sons; 2 casks glassware, S. Veera; 4 cases champagne, Heerjee M. & Sons.

British Statesman, 46 cases gin, F. Aderjee.

Mofussilite, 2 cases gilt frames and 1 case platedglass, N. Cowasjee.

Parana, 10 packages earthenware, N. Khanmahomed; 50 casks shots, A. Hoosein Essoofbhoy; 2 cases paper, B. Shapoorjee; 5 packages wall paper, T. Abdoolally & Co.; 50 boxes glass and 2 casks hardware, M. Moosabhoy.

Kingston s, 6 packages wall paper, T. Abdoolally & Co.; 9 cases iron safes, B. Nowrojee Mody.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 47 cases claret, Lawrence & Co.
Mary Gabriel, 4 cases brandy F. D. Wadia & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, 2 cases paper and envelopes, N Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 58 bales hemp, S. S. Narielwala; 102 bales cotton, V. Girdhur; 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

Norah Greame, 5 tons common bones, E. Bates & Co.

Ambassador, s, 20 bales wool, N. Bhojraz; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee; 50 bales wool, D. Sassoon & Co.; 25 bales wool, N. Purmanundass; 25 bales wool, C. Nensy; 600 bundles myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 1,500 bundles coir yarn, N. Ramjee; 9 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 150 bales cotton, H B. Touche & Co.; 52 bales cotton, D. Moorarjee; 500 bales cotton, J. Bushby & Co.; 2 bales wool, N. Bhojraj; 30 bales wool, J. Chutterbhooj.

Timor, s, 100 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Young and Co.; 25 bales hides, W. Bowanjee.

Como, s, 700 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 bundles coir yarn. M. H. and B. Collianjee; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 65 bales cotton, M. Keerpall and Co.

Crighton, s. 700 bundles galls, P. Naranjee; 700 bundles myrabollams, B. Framjee; 70 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 80 bales hemp, J. Chutterbhooj; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, N. Jebanjee.

Cella, s, 80 bales wool, M. Jetha; 21 bales cotton, N. Huthising; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 26 bales cotton, R. Girdhur.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s, 2 cases moye teeth and 5 cases chundross, C. Husson; 75 bags coffee, N. Khatow; 26 cases M. of pearl shells, C. Nanjee.

Dreadnought, 42 bales goat skins and 29 bales cow hides, M. C. B. C. Rowtur & Co.; 6 bales hides, A. Janmahomed.

China, s, 167 pieces and 4 bundles elephant teeth and 2 cases tortoise shells, A. Peerbhoy; 53 pieces elephant teeth and 3 cases tortoise shell, S. Futtabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes, s, 112 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 250 bales cotton, H. Clasen & Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes, s, 26 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 3 bundles and 11 pieces elephant teeth, H. Vullybhoy, 900 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 250 packages gingelly seed, H. Thaver & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China, s, 1 bundle silk, H. M. E. Kermany.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora, s, 65 cases sharkfins. F. M. Dama; 25 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 387 pieces E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 14 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora, s, 4 chests M. opium, G. Chagooram.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd January, 1-36 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd January, 1-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st January, 3-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Phelps, Captain, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 23.

Wakefield, Surgeon, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 23.

Phelps, Captain, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Major J C Trestrail are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Genl Department.

The services of Asst Surg H P Roberts, MB, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Educational Department.

Capt F S Cherry, 4th Regt M L C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lt (Bt Capt) J B B Dickson, Genl List, Ben Cav, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Lt H C Macdiarmid, R E, are placed at the disposal of Government in P W Department.

The services of Capt E Mockler, Genl List, Bom Infy, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Political Department.

The following promotion in the Commst Dept is made, with effect from 14th inst:—

Serjt George Matley to be Sub-Condr, vice Sub-Condr F A M Guilfoyle, remanded to his regiment.

The following reversion in the Commst Dept is made from 2nd inst, consequent on the return from England of Sub-Condr C H Cr. we:—

Acting Sub-Condr George Matley to revert to Serjt.

The following acting promotion in the Barrack Department is made:—

Serjt F. Stanwell, to be Acting Sub-Condr from the 11th Dec 1872, vice Sub-Condr Ashford, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S C with effect from date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut Alfred James Phayre Nuthall, of the 83rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 6th N I—9th January 1872.

With reference to General Order No. 252, dated 3rd April 1872, Insptr General of Hospitals R J O'Flaherty is confirmed in that appointment, vice Inspector General of Hospitals Mount, who exchanges.

Major G R C Westropp, S C, Asst Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in March next.

The services of Lieut-Col W R Houghton, S C, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Surg J H Sylvester, Ophthalmic Surg and Professor Grant Medical College, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next.

Surg-Major C J Sylvester MD, Acting Staff Surg Belgaum, is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 92 days, from date of departure in April next.

Capt C J Anderson, S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure in April next.

Asst Surg H P Roberts, MB, has been appointed to act as Asst Surg European General Hospital.

With reference to G O No 653, dated 28th Sept 1870, a separate Interpreter, on the usual allowance, should be appointed to Military Courts on all occasions when one is available.

Asst Surg H P Roberts, M B, has been appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Dr J Arnott, or until further orders.

Col R M Johnstone, S C, Comdt 1st Regt N I (Grenadiers), is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next.

Surg J C Trestrail has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col R Phayre, C. B., is appointed to act as Political Supt at Pahlunpore, during Lieut Col Parr's absence on furlough, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col F A E Loch, Bombay S C, to act as Political Supt on the Upper Sind Frontier, during Col Phayre's absence, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col Gordon, Cantonment Mag at Baroda, is allowed subsidiary leave from 29th to 31st October 1872, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Under Act XIII. of 1859 the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs W A East and W F Sinclair, Magistrates of the first class, in the Khandeish District, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec. 27 of Act X. of 1872, to invest the following Magistrates of the first class with the power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 222 of the said Act:—

Mr W Ramsay, Surat.
Mr A A C Jervoise, Canara.
Mr A K Nairne, Rutnagherry.
Mr A H Spry, Ahmednuggur.
Mr C W Bell, Poona.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Trevor to be Asst to the Collr of Surat till further orders, retaining his appointment as Second Asst Collr of Khandeish.

Mr W Allen, Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Kulladgee, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 6th ultimo.

Mr J E. Andre to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr of Kulludghee.

Mr Meerjibhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Second Class Asst Commr of Customs and Opium, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, and the following arrangement is made during his absence:—

Mr T Major to act as Second Class Asst Commr of Customs and Opium.

Mr Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggery to act as Third Class Asst Commr of Customs and Opium.

Mr W E Young to act as Fourth Class Asst. Commr. of Custom and Opium.

Mr Madhowrao Kanoba to act as Extra Asst Commr of Customs and Opium.

Mr H N B Erskine, Collr and Mag of the District of Nassick, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 3rd March next.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 21st January, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

66th Light Infantry—Lt Col J Spratt, for 30 days from the 14th Jan 1873, to remain at Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	Feb. 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Jan. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	Feb. 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

At P.M.		At 7 P.M.	
Monday	Jan 27	Monday	Apr. 14
"	Feb. 3	"	" 21
"	" 10	"	" 28
"	" 17	"	May 5
"	" 24	"	" 12
"	Mar. 3	"	" 19
"	" 10	"	" 26
"	" 17		At 5½ P.M.
"	" 24	Friday	May 30
"	" 31	"	June 6
"	Apr.	"	" 13

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Tuesday	Jan. 28	Tuesday	Apr. 22
"	Feb. 11	Monday	May 5
"	" 25	"	" 19
"	Mar. 11	"	June 2
"	" 25	"	" 16
"	Apr. 8	"	" 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Saturday	Feb. 8	Saturday	May 3
"	Mar. 8	"	" 18
"	Apr. 5	"	June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Jan. 24	Friday	Apr. 4
"	Feb. 7	"	" 18
"	" 21	"	May 2
"	Mar. 7	"	" 16
"	" 21	Wednesday	" 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Jan. 31	Friday	Mar. 28
"	Feb. 14	"	Apr. 11
"	" 28	"	" 25
"	Mar. 14	"	May 9
		"	" 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873:—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Feb. 17	Monday	Jan. 27
"	Mar. 17	"	Feb. 24
"	Apr. 14	"	Mar. 24
"	May 12	"	Apr. 21
"	June 6	"	May 19
		"	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England:—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
Feb. 17.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 28.	March 9.
March 17.	March 25.	March 28.	April 9.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
Feb. 13.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 27.	March 7.
March 13.	March 24.	March 27.	April 4.
April 12.	April 21.	April 24.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post ge on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42 0 0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,
WILL APPEAR ON
SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1873,
IN THEIR NEW PLAY OF
CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA.

Reserve Seats, Rs. 4.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

In addition to the above, three more Grand Performances will be given under the patronage of the following Heads of the Native Community, in the order they have notified their intention of coming:—

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
DHURUMSEYBHOY POONJABHOY, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CRUICKSHANK—December 18th, at Banff, Scotland, the wife of J. Cruickshank, Esq., M.D., H M. Bombay Medical Service, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TALBOT—January 20th, at Mominabad, Deccan, the wife of A. C. Talbot, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

McKINELL—January 19th, at Calcutta, of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from his horse, Romanes McKinnell, aged 23 years.

THORPE—January 15th, at Agra, William James, infant son of Mrs. and Sergeant G. J. Royton Thorpe, R.A., D. P. W., aged 6 months.

WALPOLE—January 15th, at Bareilly, Captain Horatio Walpole, 5th Fusiliers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

WE have just received a Parliamentary Blue Book upon the subject of the Looshai raids, and the consequent hostilities which took place in and adjacent to the territory of Cachar. The very voluminous correspondence and returns which we have before us were ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, in answer to an address requesting their production. Very few persons on this side of India know anything of Cachar; and the home public are still less informed. Most people, however, are aware from newspaper reports, that the Looshais in 1870 and in 1871 commenced making frequent and dangerous raids in the south of Cachar, upon the north of Munnipore, upon Sylhet, and elsewhere, and that Lord Mayo, the then Governor-General, in conjunction with Lord Napier of Magdala, took measures to punish the Looshais by the sword, who, while savage in aggression and in their mode of warfare, have no great organization and consequently can offer only a poor and weak armed resistance. It will be recollected that during these disturbances Mr. Winchester, of the Alexandra tea gardens, was first robbed, and then cruelly murdered, and that his illegitimate little daughter, Mary Winchester, was carried off by the Looshais to the hills, where she was kept by these wild tribes for many months. Her case created great sympathy, and at one time the most gloomy anticipations were formed as to whether she too had not been killed.

Before we commence to review the enormous mass of matter which a blue book weighing 3lbs. must contain, we have turned over the pages of a geographical dictionary in order to be able to acquaint our readers with a few things about this province. Cachar, or Hairumbo as it is sometimes called, is situated beyond the river Ganges. It is now, we are told, an integral part of our territory, and has been so for forty years. Previous to this, it was governed by a native Prince. It is bounded on the North by Assam, East by Cassay, South by Tipperah, and West by Sylhet. It runs from North to South a distance 140 miles, contains six or seven thousand square miles, and has a population of about 80,000. It is a most difficult country in which to conduct military operations, as it is enclosed on three sides by mountain chains, and on the fourth side the hills which the Kookies inhabit render approach laborious. The entire of the ranges are covered from base to top with vast forests, and our troops recently found out how hard a thing it is to puzzle out the right path in an almost impracticable country, the very intricateness of which fights the enemy's battle. Cachar has rivers which are fed from its mountains, and the rapid torrents and streams which run from them, and pass adjacent to the forests, help the country people to reach these woods, as well as to float down the valuable timber and bamboos which formerly made the fortunes of the Rajahs of Cachar. There is still in this neighbourhood a mine of wealth in its timber produce; but European enterprise and capital have never yet properly assisted in really developing a trade which might easily compete with that of the Baltic, so famous for its wood. No doubt against the advantages to which we allude, have to be set off the terrors of ague and dysentery which deter European settlers from attempting many commercial speculations in a district where constant personal supervision is dangerous to life. Still the rich cultivation of Cachar is an attraction; and many tea plantations are conducted on the frontier by Europeans. The fertility of its soil, which produces grain, sugar, and cotton, point it out as a land destined by God to be put to a better use than being merely made a field which the blood of its own wild rebellious tribes should manure, or the bodies of their slain foreign victims enrich. The population is very mixed; Mussulmans and Hindoos abound. The former are mostly the landowners, although in a very small way as to extent and value of holding.

It was not until the year 1763 that the English knew anything of Cachar. A year later the Burmese looked upon its rich fields with covetousness, invaded them, and placed the province under a heavy tribute. Civil war has also made a mark upon this land, and one of its rulers and his brothers from 1818 until 1823 struggled for that toy, its crown, which is now lost for ever to their descendants for want of an heir. Returning to our 527 pages of blue book, we find it difficult to commence to review its matter. There is no proper index to refer one to special subjects, and the book is utterly devoid of arrangement, and no attempt has been made to classify the information. Papers, letters, and despatches are muddled up in helpless confusion, perfectly regardless of order. The statesman, whoever he be, who moved in the House of Commons for their production, will have to spend many an hour before he can hope to extract the exact kind of matter, and data, which he wants, for we have never seen so badly got up a compilement before. The index, if we can call it one, is useless, and the marginal notes are not explanatory. The origin of the operations arose out of the fact that the Looshais for years were in the habit of making raids and committing outrages on persons and property on the British frontier of Eastern Bengal, and thus there was no security for the inhabitants of the borders of Cachar and Chittagong. People, European and native, were constantly carried away into captivity, ill used, and frequently murdered. This state of things existed so long, and the scandal was so great to our rule, that at last Government resolved to prevent this state of insecurity by the adoption of severe military measures. The British Government however was anxious to impress upon the savage tribes who attacked our tea plantations on the frontier, and pillaged villages in the valleys, that the "object of the expedition was not one of "pure retaliation, and while punishment "should follow the proof of guilt, the surrender "of all British subjects held in captivity "should be insisted on, and every effort made for "their deliverance." It was an essential point in our policy to make the Looshais once and for ever feel that we are their masters, and that we possess the power of coercion, and the art of destroying them. This they never accepted, and their daring raids spoke too plainly the fact that up to the time when Brigadier General Bourchier, C.B., and Brigadier General Brownlow threw their columns into the dense jungles which they inhabit, and climbed their mountains in fast pursuit of them, regardless of their 5,000 and 6,000 feet of elevation, that the Looshais looked upon the arms of England as things which could not be carried into their roadless country. They have now been taught at the point of the bayonet, and by the burning of their villages that British arms can be made to reach the highest mountain, the deepest dell, and the thickest forest. The most powerful tribes of the Howlong country who formerly boasted that they never yielded, have actually became submissive and weak before armed determination, and this too even before a shot was fired. The British commander who was entrusted with the military operations was directed to "establish "friendly relations of a permanent character" with the Looshais, and it was part of the policy that we should by treaty get these tribes to admit to their towns and villages our native agents, who should assist in rendering travelling safe. It was also the duty of our Government servants to point out to those who exhibited a friendly disposition, that opening up the paths of trade and commerce would richly benefit their country. Thus the expedition had a twofold object—one was the punishment of actual robbers and murderers, and the other the founding of political relations and such a system of Government as would lead to the happiness of the people, and the security of persons who should reside in, upon the frontier of, or pass through this country. One wise step was taken by Government in the outset, and that was centering in one officer the civil and military supreme authority. It had too often been found out in India, that when the political and military conduct of operations were separated, the most grave difficulties occurred. The military officer very properly would not, in the face of a foe, listen to a Civil Commissioner's orders, and the commander of a force frequently found out that being positively bound by the rules of war to disobey the Political's orders, he was led into official quarrels which deeply injured the objects of the special mission. We are, from the memory of the Beyt and Dwarka expedition in our own Presidency, constrained to very fully endorse the policy and judgment which thus prevented any unseemly collision occurring between the civil and military personages who took part in these operations. We can well recollect a sharp reproof being administered a few years ago to a then young and bouncing Political Officer, who wanted not only to advise but to command. In the case to which we refer a Court of Enquiry or superior authority—we forget which—attributed the failure and disgrace of an expedition in this Presidency to the ignorance, incapacity, and inexperience of the Political Officer who accompanied the force, and who was invested with so much power that he hampered and tied the hands of its Military Commander. Years have passed away since then, and the mistake has been frequently repeated, so that the new order of events is really refreshing to behold. We hardly like to recall to recollection, the particular occurrence to which we refer, yet such instances of stupidity as the building up of two interests, and the erection of two powers, each being antagonistic to the other, is not a matter to pass lightly over. The Governor-General, Lord Mayo, inaugurated this new policy in Cachar with regard to these petty wars, and if his Lordship had not left other records of his usefulness behind him, this single instance of a wise and prudential course would alone entitle his memory to the respect and admiration of the Home Government, and of the people of India. War is ever costly, but when it is carried out by the civil and military authorities working and acting against each other, then it is not only cruelly and doubly expensive, but also very often ends in disgraceful failure. There were many difficulties for the troops to encounter when they first marched into Cachar. One of the chief of these was the insufficiency of carriage, and the physical features of the country, which rendered marching a matter of hardship; but these were small when compared with the horrors of cholera, which carried off the coolies who had proceeded to the base of the operations, and without whose assistance the conveyance of food and military stores was impossible. These things threatened the success of the expedition at starting, but all was finally overcome, and honour and success terminated the movements of the force. We are much struck by the fact that so small a body of troops should have been able to maintain such lengthy lines of communication, and supply the front so well with food and the munitions of war. The great expense of the Abyssinian expedition was the great extent of its military posts and lines; but here the greatest results have been achieved with the greatest economy in men and money. We shall follow up the history of this expedition, which is interesting from the fact that it saved the life of an English girl of very tender age, and restored to our friendly ally, the Rajah of Munnipore, more than two thousand of his subjects, while many hundreds of persons entitled to British protection who were carried away into slavery have been restored to their families and to freedom. We trust some one with literary ability will yet be found to dig out of this massive Blue Book sufficient matters of interest to fill a small and readable book. In its present shape no one can gain any information from its pages without the most profound study and research, for narrative, figures, and general correspondence are so heaped together that the book is a chaotic mass of facts difficult to reach.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.
ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.
DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.
THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., MORNING.

The Persian Minister contradicts the report that a secret treaty exists with Russia, ceding a portion of the territory bordering on Atrek (? Attruck), or even Chorassan.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

The Court of Queen's Bench has affirmed the Hyde Park convictions.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

The St. Petersburg official Gazette of to-day details the Anglo-Russian negociations concerning Central Asia. It states that the same were commenced three years ago and have continued in a friendly spirit. The latest exchange of notes shows that no important difference of opinion exists.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

A Spanish steamer has run down the emigrant ship Northfleet, bound for Hobart Town, off Dungeness. 412 persons were on board, and only 85 were saved.

BERLIN, 22ND JANUARY.

The Emperor William has to-day ordered a week's Court mourning for the late Emperor Napoleon.

BERLIN, 23RD JANUARY.

The Emperor William will visit St. Petersburg in April next. It is denied at St. Petersburg that his interview with the Czar will be connected with the Khivan question.

PARIS, 22ND JANUARY.

Crowded masses in memory of Napoleon were held in the principal Paris churches to-day.

The Committee of Thirty has resolved only to allow M. Thiers to speak in the National Assembly during debates on Bills.

An attempt in the Assembly to pass a vote of censure against M. Jules Simon has been unsuccessful.

The river Seine is again rising.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

The Manchester Market and the London Cotton Market are quiet, but unchanged.

Consols 92¼.

SURGEON J. C. TRESTRAIL has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

THE Bombay Port Trust Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

MR. L. GOODEVE has been appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Legislative Department, Council of Bengal, in the place of Mr. H. Cowell.

BARON DOWLEANS, the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, has been obliged to apply for leave of absence for eighteen months, owing to ill-health.

A PARTY of Cook's excursionists arrived at Allahabad from Bombay last week, and are now, we presume, "doing" Agra, Delhi, and other interesting parts of the country with characteristic fervour.

IT is reported that an order has been passed by the Secretary to the Government of India that in the selection of clerks to proceed to Simla, preference is to be given to bachelors and men with small families.

FROM Hyderabad, Deccan, we learn that the weather is beginning to get there hot now, but that, nevertheless, although the yellow tone is beginning to supplant the green on trees and grass, the country still a wears a pretty appearance.

A NATIVE contemporary, generally well informed on such matters, says that, owing to the decrease of able-bodied labourers in the Hooghly district from the ravages of the fever, two thousand notices of resignation of holdings of land have been filed in the Collector's office within a few days.

COLONEL PHAYRE, Political Superintendent on the Upper Sind Frontier, has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent at Pahlunpore, during Lieutenant-Colonel Parr's absence, and Colonel F. A. E. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent on the Upper Sind Frontier.

MAJOR PARSONS, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Simla and Loodiana, who went home on sick leave last year, has written a long letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, contradicting all the reports about his eccentric behaviour and assault on Mr. Forsyth at the railway station, and denying that he was ever out of his mind or attended by the Civil Surgeon.

MR. EDEN, in-door engineer in the Edinburgh Telegraph office, has invented a system by which, with the existing instruments, it has been found practicable to send messages from both ends of a single wire simultaneously. The invention has been tested between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and it has been found that one wire is capable of doing double work.

THE Mahomedans of the Head Office, Educational Department, in the Nizam's Service, have presented an address to Mr. H. Wilkinson, late Director-General of Public Instruction at Hyderabad, on the occasion of his leaving the Education Department. The address, written by one of the Persian-English translators, and subscribed by the Mahomedans in the Department, is flowery and complimentary. We cannot spare room to publish it, but the gist of it is that Mr. Wilkinson is a jolly good fellow, and will be so in whatever department of existence he may be transferred to.

ON Saturday the Viceroy, accompanied by Lord Hobart, Major-Generals Norman and Turner, and Colonels Burne and Silver, visited Dum-Dum and the barracks there, and then went over the small arms ammunition factory and the gun foundry at Cossipore, and the Outram Institute. The Dum-Dum factory and the manufactory of shells at Cossipore were in full operation, and Lord Northbrook seemed well pleased with what he saw. The machinery at both the factories is quite new; whilst at Dum-Dum a hundred thousand rounds of ammunition can be turned out daily, half Enfield and half Snider.

As a specimen of ridiculous serious letter-writing we give the following, which was sent the other day to the *Madras Athenaeum* by a correspondent, an English officer:—

"MOST KIND SIR,—The peculiar amaibilities specific, and special vouchsafement of your propensities lays me, under an obligation indiscribible by the ability of my imbecile pen of depicting in glowing colors.

"The occurrence of known causes experienced from your real kindness, illustrious Sir, makes me much diffident or rather in animate in my attempt of asking for anything which may be constructed in a gift from your uncommon transcendant goodness. Still the intervention of indispensable circumstances induces me from actual necessities, adverting to the nearness of your departure on your important avocation, of urging the favor of your obliging philanthropy for a pair China tea cup and saucer, one small bowl, one soup and one flatplate and a pair of table knives and fork by means of your servant as well as por, With abasement (quite inexpressive) I subscribe most unalterably your warmly attentive respectful servant,

"V——."

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is rumoured that Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Brownlow may possibly succeed Colonel Lumsden as Quartermaster-General of the Army. Colonel Lumsden takes two years' furlough.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble to-day, at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S. to examine Surg. Hepworth, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. A. Turner, R. H. A.; and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SPIRITED OPERATIONS ON SATURDAY.

GONDUL VIA LAWRENCEPORE, 20th Jan.

ON Saturday the Kolian Brigade attacked left flank of Sir C. Brownlow's force. Kibla Wandi Brigade advanced on Rous in two columns. Brownlow withdrew to Budda. Rifles carried Rous in splendid style. Drawn battle.

Telegraphic communication followed columns. Flag signalling excellent.

Telegram relating to Divisional Games much mutilated. Colonel Fane's Cup—Captain Buller first. Captain Shakespear and Captain Pennington ties for second. Captain Buller's Cup—Captain Pennington first, Captain Barnes and Captain Strong ties for second.

THE WEEK'S MANŒUVRES.

GONDUL VIA LAWRENCEPORE, 31st Jan.

THE Commander-in-Chief inspects the troops in the following order:—

To-day the Second Division, under the command of Major-General MacMurdo, will be manœuvred against a skeleton enemy. Wednesday, at Jallalla, the two brigades of the Third Division will be manœuvred one against the other, under their respective Brigadiers. Thursday, the Third Division, under the command of Major-General Macdonell, will be manœuvred against a skeleton enemy. Friday, at Hassan Abdul, the brigades of the First Division will be manœuvred against two others under the command of the two senior Brigadiers. On Saturday, the First Division, under Sir H. Tombs, will be manœuvred against a skeleton enemy.—*Pioneer*.

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of "Julia Spinach" and others similarly interested in the "bazaar question," I give the following list of purchases made by me on the morning of the 21st instant:—

	Rs. as. p.
Beef, 6 lbs., 2 as. per lb.	0 12 0
Hump	0 12 0
Loin mutton, 3½ lbs., 3 as. per lb.	0 10 6
2 cabbages	0 3 0
Salt, 1 pylee	0 2 6
Vinegar, 1 bottle	0 5 0
2 Pomplets	0 8 0
Carrots	0 0 6
	Rs. 3 5 6

To obtain provisions at these rates requires no bantering with the sellers.

23rd January. C.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a paragraph in to-day's letter of "An Englishman" declares that "the *Gazette* has ever been conspicuous for its advocacy of the interests of Englishmen in India," I am induced to hope you will, by publishing our letters, help to free us from the shameful imposition of our cooks and butlers, and not allow the subject to die out until some effectua remedy is discovered.

Many young wives (myself included) have come out to India, knowing little of the native habits and less of the languages, when they are compelled to pay whatever their cook chooses to charge them. I have kept my first year's bazaar account, and many of the items cost me double and even treble of what I am now paying. When I cut down the prices, my cooks invariably left me, and the successor would be as bad or worse. Such a state of affairs would never be allowed in England, then why can we not prevent it here? I for one am willing to do anything in my power, not so much for my own sake as for those who are troubled and annoyed as I have been.

I think the suggestions of "Delta" are very sensible.

22nd January. C. B.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One would suppose, from the letters of one sort and another published of late in the Bombay papers, that butlers had suddenly grown more thieving in their propensities and sahibs more vigilant; but I fancy the relative position of the master and servant is pretty much the same as it has been since you and I can remember. Now I beg to suggest to fault-finders that their wisest course is to invite tenders and contract for their household expenditure at so much per diem per head. For a long while my life was made miserable by the bother of house-keeping matters, which after all is not a man's work. The bazaar book was in constant use and *ton* or no *ton* I devoted a part of every day in supervising my household expenses. But it was a terrible bore and at last the happy thought struck me to contract. I asked for tenders, not binding myself of course to accept the lowest or any tender. Now, Sir, there is just as much competition among butlers as among any other class of humanity, and competition being the soul of business, a good stroke of business may be done by house-keepers by inviting competition. In my case I had very many tenders and all things being equal, selected the lowest of course, and then pared it down a trifle and had an agreement drawn up on stamped paper. That agreement was in force for over two years, and the butler was apparently a happy man. For myself my troubles ceased immediately. I got the agreement signed and I had the satisfaction of knowing that I lived cheaper than most of my friends. One word about servants. In my opinion good masters make good servants, and bad masters make bad servants, or the sahibs imagine them bad. Of course there are incorrigibly bad servants just as in any other walk in life there are rascals. But if I know anything about Indian or Portuguese servants (I ought to know, for I have had enough of them one way and another to be capable of judging), I am convinced that as a class they are *not* bad. In any event, I have been honestly and well served by natives and Portuguese, and it is my belief that this cry of dishonesty against our butlers, though truthful enough in some respects, is the exception and not the rule with masters who treat their servants well. My advice to all who are bored with house-keeping accounts is to find out what is a fair estimate of their household expenses and then invite tenders. They will then see that there is competition and will gain by having a

23rd January. CONTRACT.

P. S.—My remarks are intended for gentlemen. If I was a domestic man, I shouldn't mind having a thieving butler to draw the fire of madam when life in India happened to be too much for her susceptibilities, or I had committed the enormity of playing billiards, or dropping in at the Chess Club.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I like "L. T.'s" letter about bazaar business which appears in your impression of to-day very much, and think it gives "D. U. T." and "White Heather" very neat and complete answers to their letters. There is one point on which I am not in accord with her, which is, that she recommends "D. U. T." and "White Heather" "to marry to save themselves" without any regard to the feelings and future happiness of the poor ladies to whose lot they might fall.

But badinage apart, this outcry about butlers' extortions is senseless and ridiculous. There is no man so hardworked in this country that he cannot find half an hour before or after dinner or breakfast in which to run through and check his bazaar account for the day, and he ought to know the proper fair prices after all that has been said and written on the subject.

I had no idea there were so many careless fools in Bombay as there are till this correspondence on the subject of the butlers' extortions commenced. One can say nothing on the subject to a man like "A. F. deL." who writes to you to-day, for he must be as "mad as a hatter" to pay 6 annas for 3 eggs, and so on, till he gets into low water and has to borrow of a Marwarree, which means that he pays Rs. 10 for the next three eggs he eats after contracting the loan.

I look over my cook's, *not butler's*, book every three days and cut off from the three days' account from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-4, and then my bazaar (including oil and wood) for two people is what it should be, viz., about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 per diem, and I know very few fellows live better than my chum and I. I make the cook keep the book and get the bazaar, because then you have only one person to bully or fine if the food is not all right, for he is responsible for the buying and the cooking, and has no excuse if it be not good food and well-cooked. Upon anything coming to table of inferior quality I wait till after dinner, call for the book, and cut the price of the article out of the

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day's expenses. My cook stays with me notwithstanding this, and though every day swelling with anger at being baffled and done out of his dustoorie, he ends by whining out

Bombay, 23rd January. GHARIB ADMI.

NATIVE SHOES.

"Off with my boots. . . . when?"
Shak. T. of the S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The native shoe question is becoming quite a controversy, and has doubtless very important bearings on the *soles* of the native subjects of Her Brittanic Majesty. The idea which seems to possess the British mind, that natives doff their shoes as a mark of reverence to their superiors, is altogether a mistaken one. No reverence is intended or shown when a native takes his shoes off, 'tis done simply in the interests of cleanliness. This is clearly apparent in the fact that a native as a rule takes his shoes off whenever he enters a house, whether it be his own, or of anybody else, his inferior or superior. He generally wears shoes (when he can afford them) when he goes out in the streets. Now the shoes or *chump-puls* commonly worn by the natives are of the clumsiest make possible and highly tenacious of mud and filth of every description. Secondly, a large majority of natives, especially those in a subordinate position, never think of indulging in a carriage, even if they can afford it. They walk, or prefer walking. Thirdly, eschewing boots or shoes of elegant English make, and innocent of socks or stockings, when out in the streets, they walk with laudable indifference straight through pools, puddles, and heaps of rubbish. Their apathy to squalor is mark-worthy, characteristic and complete. Fourthly, the roads in this part of the world are none of the cleanest generally. During the monsoons they are turned into bogs or archipelagoes on a pretty extensive scale. Walking in them, if possible, is certainly not pleasant. All these facts being put together, what is the plain consequence?—Why this—that the shoe-wearing native community remove their shoes, not as a mark of reverence, but purely as a matter of necessity!

The fact that people go into temples without their shoes is by no means against the above conclusion. The ground in the temples is accounted holy, and consequently nothing unclean should go over it. The idea is simply cleanliness and purity. This is further evidenced by the fact that in many temples and mosques clean shoes are kept apart, which such as object to go in bare feet are allowed to wear. This practise is well known in some of the most sacred mosques in Constantinople and in many temples in India. In the Parsee fire-temples the priest who presides over the sacred fire wears slippers, which are kept there uncontaminated with outward uncleanliness. When the angel admonished Moses at the bush and Joshua before Jericho to take off their shoes, it was because "the place whereon thou standest is holy," not out of reverence for the sacred Presence.

The idea, therefore, of reverence by the removal of shoes is mistaken and ill-conceived. Yet it is insisted on by many men in authority who ought to know better. The practice of making a witness in any court of justice remove his shoes if native-made is as inconsistent as it is unnecessary. If he be shod *à l'Anglaise* he is exempted from this degradation, because, forsooth, English boots have a peculiar sanctity about them!

It may be asked—if this is not the native mode of salutation, what is? The answer is easy enough—salaaming. The act of raising the right hand to one's head is the real and approved form of showing one's respect to one's superior. It is equivalent to the European manner of raising the hat. When extra reverence is needed, the body is bent forward as the salaam is made. Prostration is the common form of evincing reverence towards things sacred and holy.

Trusting you will give this letter a place in your paper.

Bombay, 22nd January. CIVIS.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed game was played in the chess tournay by Mr. Fellows and Mr. Mullins, the former having white and first move.—Yours, &c.,

A. G. MULLINS.

Rampart Row, 23rd January.

W. B. FELLOWS—WHITE.	A. G. MULLINS—BLACK.
1 P to K 4th.	1 P to K 4th.
2 K Kt to B 3rd.	2 Q Kt to B 3rd.
3 K B to B 4th.	3 K B to B 4th.
4 P to Q 3rd.	4 P to Q 3rd.
5 P to K R 3rd.	5 K Kt to B 3rd.
6 B to K Kt. 5th.	6 P to K R 3rd.
7 B to K R's 4th.	7 Q to K 2nd.
8 Kt to Q B 3rd.	8 P to K Kt 4th.
9 B to K Kt's 3rd,	9 P to K Kt 5th.
10 P takes P.	10 Q B takes P.
11 B to K's 4th.	11 B to Kt's 5th.
12 Q to her 2nd.	12 Kt t Q's 5th.
13 Kt takes Kt.	13 P takes Kt.
14 P to Q B 3rd.	14 P takes Kt.
15 P takes P.	15 Kt takes P.
16 B takes Queen.	16 Kt takes Queen.
17 K takes Knight.	17 B takes P (ch).
18 K takes B.	18 K takes B.
19 Q R to King's square (check.)	19 K to Q 2nd.
20 K R to his 4th.	20 K to K's 3rd.
21 K's P t. K's 4th.	21 P to Q's 4th.
22 R to Q's 4th.	22 P to Q B 4th.
23 B to Kt 5th (check)	23 K t Q's 3rd.
24 R to K's B 4th	24 P to R 3rd.
25 B to B 4th.	25 P to Kt 4th.
26 B to Kt 3rd.	26 P to Q R 4th.
27 Kt Q's 2nd.	27 P to K R 4th.
28 P to Q B 3rd.	28 P to K R 5th.
29 R to K R square.	29 P to K R 6th.
30 P takes P.	30 2 R to K Kt's square.
31 P to K R 4th.	31 K to his 4th.
32 R to B 3rd.	32 R to Kt 7th.
33 B to Kt's 5th.	33 R to Kt's 5th.
34 R to K 3 (check).	34 K to B 5th.
35 K to his square.	35 K R takes P.
36 R takes R.	36 B takes R.
37 B takes P.	37 R to Kt's 4th.
38 R to K 4 (check).	38 K to R 4th.
39 P to K B 4th.	39 R to Kt (ch).
40 K to B 2nd.	40 R to Q 8th.
41 K to K 3rd.	41 R to K 8 (ch).
42 K to Q 2nd.	42 R takes R.
43 B takes R (ch.)	43 K takes P.
44 B to Q 5th.	44 P to K B 4th.
45 B to B 6th	45 P to Kt 5th.
46 B P takes P.	46 R P takes P.
47 P takes P.	47 P takes P.
48 B to Q 5th.	48 to K 6th.
49 B to K B 7th.	49 K to K's 4th,
50 K to K's 3rd.	50 K to Q 4th.
51 P to Q 4 (ch.)	51 K to Q 3rd.
52 B to K Kt's 6th.	52 B to K 5th.
53 B to K B 7th.	53 B to B 7th.
54 K to Q 2nd.	54 P to K's 6th.
55 K to Q B 3rd.	55 P to B 8th.
56 B takes P.	56 B takes B.
57 K takes B.	57 P to B 6th.
White surrenders.	

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

WEDNESDAY afternoon last witnessed a very merry meeting on the Byculla Flats, to partake of, as the *Saturday Review* has it, the "edifying sport" of pigeon shooting; and notwithstanding the canting, crawling, libellers and snivelling milksops who are everlastingly attacking this innocent, popular, and much recreative pastime, we observed several well-known sportsmen there, breechloaders in hand, besides a large concourse of distinguished visitors and spectators, naval, military, and civilians, to do justice to the day's proceedings and also partake of the refreshments, delicacies of the season, and other little comforts provided for them.

Who can say there is nothing to be learnt from pigeon shooting?—for instance, how many members of the Club when first they joined could declare then that they knew even how to shoulder arms, much less to shoot a bird, and now they are dead shots flying. Would not these gentlemen, in the event of another mutiny, bless their stars they had joined the Gun Club, and accomplished the art of holding their guns straight? We were therefore glad to see the opening day of the season go off so successfully, and to be informed by one of the Secretaries that several new members had joined the Club, and that the funds were in a flourishing condition. A sweep was speedily arranged and the first name called,

"But, anon,
A gun was fired, and then did either side—
They that assail'd and they that were attack'd—
Prepare the war. The pigeons in their traps;
The knights about a post, with guns in hand;
A serving man, in velveteen arrayed,
With many strings his fingers twisted round,
Pulls one. A trap is opened, and flys out
A pigeon, yearning, straining to be free.
Skywards it mounts, as though to plead its cause
At heaven's gate. Such orisons are naught.
A knight is at the firing peg; the stock
Is at his shoulder. Suddenly he fires:
There is a flash, a crack; the hard earth shakes,
And falls the dove down dead. A mangled mass."
Not Tenison.

The first sweep was pulled off by Captain Westmacott, the second by Captain Perjse, one of the greatest luminaries of the Hurlingham and Shepherd's Bush Gun Clubs, and the third was taken by Fraser Hore, he killing all his birds. Several other sweeps followed, the abovenamed gentlemen, Captain Doughty, and Captain Morland, dividing them, and taking all things into consideration, the birds, and the fact that a regimental parade prevented several members from shooting, the first day of the season went off remarkably well.

In these dull times, it would repay any one, overcome with ennui, to take a stroll to the Byculla Flats on a shooting day to witness the Gun Club's great tournament of doves, where he might, if fatigued, and oppressed with thirst, and known to any honourable member of the Club, imbibe a cool B and S, or suck a cobbler through a straw, and moreover witness the devotedness of the members to the noble sport. We hear that a match between Bombay and Goozerat is shortly to come off, and that arrangements are being made to have morning matches for those members who are unable to shoot in the afternoon.

SMOOTHBORE.

PAYMENTS TO THE MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public has, doubtless, been much edified by the letters of "Nil Desperandum" in the *Times of India's* columns.

I think military *esprit* might receive a fillip if "Nil Desperandum" would satisfy the service that he had headed the Defence Subscription List by a liberal contribution, say a hundred rupees or so.

His plea for the widow in his letter of the 17th is a subject requiring all the force of his subtle pen.

As a humble member of the Indian Army, may I suggest a modification of his insistance that an officer, on being forced to take his pension, should be recouped his payments to the Military Fund?

It is, that such payments be funded by Government for the benefit of the widow and orphan *on the death of the husband and father* (interest accruing meanwhile), and not paid to *anyone* but those on whose behalf they have been made.

The widow and orphan to be would, in some instances, feel so very much safer, if they knew that their money was secured to *them*.

THE HOLE IN THE LADDER.

22nd January.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3RD JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Tanjore, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour about half-past ten o'clock last night, with the English mails of the 3rd instant. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Hobart. Mrs. Masyck.
Mrs. Hughlings. Mr. Collis.
Miss Dow. Mr. Paffard, P. & O. Co.
Mrs. Starling. Mr. Hollands, P. & O. Co.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Fischer. Mrs. Beynon.
Mrs. Haynes. Capt. & Mrs. Salmon.
Miss Malpas. Miss Salmon.
Mr. & Miss Shillingford. Mr. Warren.
Miss Biggs. Mr. & Mrs. Dibbs.
Mr. Thomas.

FROM SUEZ.

Mrs. O'Brien. Mr. Pischariff.
Mrs. Courjan.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. Grondono.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Jan. 3.)

THE Emperor of Germany has appointed Count Von Roon to the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, vacated by Prince Bismarck, upon whom the Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle, set in brilliants, on his retirement. A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Prussian Cabinet and the Pope, caused by the recent allocution of His Holiness.

The German Chargé d'Affaires has left the Vatican, and it is rumoured that the appointment will not be filled up.

The gaming establishments in Germany have been closed after an existence of a century.

On New Year's Day M. Thiers had a grand reception at Versailles, which was very numerously attended.

Great excitement has been caused in Vienna by the question recently raised in Paris by the letter of the Duc de Gramont on the proffered assistance of Austria in the late war between France and Germany. The Austrian Government deny the accusation, and state that every persuasion was made to induce France not to prosecute the war. A new Reform Bill is about to be introduced into Austria, which will greatly extend the franchise and place the election of the members of the Reichsrath more in the hands of the people.

The health of the Cesarewitch continues to improve. The latest bulletin announces that the fever has considerably decreased, and that the general condition of His Imperial Highness is satisfactory.

The Sultan has authorised a loan of £25,000,000 sterling for completing the railway system in European Turkey and extending the Nicomedia line to Angora and Diarbekir in Asia. An independent syndicate is to be formed for applying the money raised to the specified purposes exclusively. Servia formally denies that it is making the armaments which have been imputed to it.

It is stated that legal proceedings are about to be taken in New York to contest the last will of the late Mr. Greeley, on the ground of his mental imbecility at the time of executing the document.

Mr. George Francis Train has been arrested in New York on the charge of publishing an obscene and blasphemous pamphlet.

Her Majesty and the juvenile members of the royal family are at Osborne in the enjoyment of perfect health.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh and a distinguished party, are at Holkham Hall on a visit to the Earl of Leicester, where they will enjoy a few days' shooting.

Earl Russell has met with a slight accident by a fall, but has sustained no serious inconvenience from its effects, as was first reported.

Mr. Law, Q.C., has been appointed Judge of the Irish Landed Estates Court, in the room of the late Judge Lynch.

Baron Sir W. F. Channell has resigned, and Mr. Charles Pollock, Q.C., is spoken of as his successor, and the retirement of another judge is expected.

Mr. Bernard C. Molloy, of the Middle Temple, has been appointed private chamberlain to the Pope.

A shocking murder has been perpetrated near Belfast. Miss Kerr, an aged lady, and her servant, who lived in a retired spot near Holywood, were both found dead and dreadfully mutilated. Two women have been arrested on suspicion.

Mr. Bowles, of the American banking firm, has been committed for trial, but is out on bail.

Mr. Alderman Mackey has been inaugurated Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman to be her Chaplain in Ordinary.

An Indian chaplaincy has been conferred on the Rev. Andrew Hooper Elly, of Winchester.

The compulsory retirement order, so far as it affects officers not medically unfit for duty, has as yet been applied only to six officers at home, all of whom have been allowed the next higher rate of pension to which they are entitled, or a special rate, if not entitled by length of service to full-pay.

The weather still continues very wet, and a curious correspondence has arisen as to the action of the Episcopal Bench in ordering prayers for fine weather.

Rumoured changes in the Ministry are said to be probable, but no retirements are expected.

The Coram-street murderer is still at large, a reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension.

The action for libel by Mr. Stannus, late Irish agent for the Marquis of Hertford, has resulted in a verdict in his favour for £100.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Earl of Galloway; the Hon. A. F. Berkeley; Lieut.-Gen. H. Hancock, Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. Furlong, late 2nd Dragoon Guards; Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.; Rev. G. H. Bowen, Dean of Manchester; Rev. J. W. Coventry-Campion, J. P. for Bedford; Rev. E. B. Ramsay, Dean of Edinburgh.

BOMBAY.

BARODA.—Captain C. Wodehouse assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Resident at Baroda on the 4th inst.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF COLABA.—Mr. Rungrao Bhimjee assumed charge of the office of Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Colaba on the 6th instant.

COLLECTOR OF NASSICK.—Mr. N. H. R. Erskine, District Magistrate and Collector of Nassick, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Assistant Surgeon P. Roberts has been appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Dr. J. Arnott.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a native woman, by name Cooverbaee, was seriously injured by a mill-stone accidentally falling on her right foot. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE BANDS.—We have been requested to mention that the Bands in Garrison will play—Monday, 83rd band; Tuesday, the Governor's band; Thursday, 83rd band; Saturday, 19th N. I. band.

ASSAULT.—Akha Prag and Bhaya Purdasee were yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting one Anundrao Wishwanath, and were on conviction each fined fifteen rupees.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—George Smith, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A SUIT FOR CALLS.—In the suit of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Bappoojee Dinshaw, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Green yesterday in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,600 with interest at the rate of 5 percent. from the 24th October till judgment costs, and 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Crushna Heerajee was charged with stealing from the pocket of one Baboo Arjoon a gold nose-ring, a pair of gold ear ornaments, and five rupees in cash. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CANARA LOCAL FUNDS.—We observe from the Canara Local Funds Report for the year 1871-72, that including a balance on the 1st April 1871, of Rs. 1,34,738-15-5 the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,86,284-6-11, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,81,288-6-9, leaving a balance on the 1st April 1872 of Rs. 1,04,996-0-2.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee named Furdoonjee Pestonjee, a liquor shop-keeper, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with selling illicitly by retail spirituous or fermented liquor, without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Defendant was convicted and fined fifteen rupees.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Two Rao Sir Pragmuljee scholarships, one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, will be awarded by the Syndicate in the month of March next, to two Kutchi candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of 1872.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Mr. Pandoorung Balibhudra, Vakeel, High Court, authorising him to practise as a Pleader at Rutnagherry, Mr. Sakharam Narayen Satha at Sattara, Mr. Vinajee Sahashew at Ahmednuggur, and Messrs. Martund Bapajee Gupte, Dajee Vishnu Khetker, and Balkrishna Anundrao Khale at Tanna.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 21st January, was 360, being 68 less than in the preceding week, 30 less than the total of the week ending 23rd January 1872, and 9 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years During the week 232 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th January 1873, Rs. 82,30,241; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,52,005; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,00,000; total balance, Rs. 80,82,246. There are in addition 2,02,486 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	La Zuella	Petrella.
Selection	Mareo Visconti	Falella.
Quadrille	Estrelle	D'Souza.
Waltz	Fleur d'Alma	Fonseca.
Adagio	——	Montanda.
Polka	Cirque de Paris	Chaves.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday night last one first class railway carriage and a brake van were conveyed from the level crossing at Chinchpoogly to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The operation, which was one of considerable difficulty, was performed in safety. These carriages, constructed on quite a new principle, with cooling apparatus, &c., are intended to be exhibited at the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition.

THE THEFT AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GADDUM AND CO.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, godown-keeper of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Jaffer Ismael, Ebrahim Jewajee, Allibhoy Oomerbhoy, and Essubjee Allibhoy, were again placed at the bar, the first was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three bales of grey yarn and one case of dhoturs, valued at Rs. 1,275, belonging to the firm; the second and third with having abetted the commission of the offence and dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to be stolen; and the fourth and fifth with voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the said property, knowing the same to be stolen. Two additional witnesses were examined, after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 29th inst. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Hurrishunker Balkrishna, pleader, defended the fourth and fifth accused.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—We are glad to observe that the amalgamation of the Government Female Normal School with the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution has been effected, and that both of these institutions are now likely to enjoy a permanence which neither singly perhaps could have secured. This result has been brought about mainly by the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the far-seeing and philanthropic founder of the latter of the two schools. The united institution will continue to be administered as a private school by the committee which has so long successfully managed the Alexandra, but educationally speaking it will now be under the Educational Department. The amalgamated schools have the great advantage of starting on their new career under the very able and intelligent guidance of Madame Monnet, who has brought the Alexandra Institution to a high pitch of efficiency.—*Bombay Educational Record*, Jan. 1.

THE annual exhibition of the Alexandra Institution, which took place this year at Mr. Wadia's house at Parel, went off with great *éclat*. The recitations of the young ladies were given with a singular clearness of enunciation and purity of accent, and also with an admirable spirit and vivacity. This part of the programme would have furnished an excellent lesson to the students of our English schools and colleges, who are too often engaged in the latter part of their studies in shaking off the errors of intonation acquired in their earlier work. The pupils of the Alexandra Institution have the advantage of learning English from English lips from the beginning. We imagine, too, that the music taught so successfully in this school has a direct effect on the power the pupils possess of expressing appropriately the emotions of English poetry. We have long been of opinion that the monotonous and dull recitations with which we are all so painfully familiar might be considerably diminished, if not altogether banished from our schools by exercises in singing.—*Ibid.*

IMPROVED LORRIES.—We are glad to notice that the Government of the North-West Provinces has granted a patent for an improved lorry designed by Mr. David Richmond, Acting Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and Mr. Manockjee Furdoonjee Patell, manager of the Salsette estate of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy. This lorry consists of five cranes, and its commending feature is its adaptability to our Indian railways. Instead of being worked or rather pushed onward by four coolies, a process which necessarily entails great expense, the present patent is designed to move along on the rails by the propulsion of the rider's hands or feet. It is so constructed as to admit of being easily removed from the line when required, unlike the one in use at present, which requires to be disconnected in three places, when it is necessary to take it off the rail. Another feature in this lorry is its cheapness. It must be in the recollection of our readers that at the Broach Exhibition this Parsee gentleman, Mr. Maneckjee F. Patell, obtained a prize for a miniature telegraph instrument which he had dedicated to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. In 1870 we had also the pleasure to speak of the very convenient four wheeled velocipede with a hood, lantern and front box, which he designed and manufactured. Again in 1871 he obtained a patent from the Government of India for an improved and cheap telegraph instrument. Mr Richmond deserves great praise for associating with him a native mechanic in designing an improved lorry. Mr. Patell is indebted to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for the assistance and encouragement given in obtaining the above-mentioned patents.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damother Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.
140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kessowdass Jumnadass v. Sewlal Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
787-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey and another—C. Tyabjee.
739-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wassoodew Luxumonjee v. Yeshodabai, widow—Khunderao Morojee.
932-72—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v. Moorari Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.
28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon. A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c., and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Prescot and Winter; Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; and Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

755-64—Dallas and Lynch—Vullubbhoy Khanbhoy v. Mugul Syed Mahomed &c.—Thacker and Chalk.
978-66—Macfarlane and Skipsey—J. L. Brodie and another v. Nowrojee Rustomjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
800-67—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Nusserwanji Dorabji v. Byramji Baronji and others—Dallas and Lynch.
884-67—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Thucker Bhimji C. v. Thucker Premji—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
1081-67—Khunderao Moroji—Ramchund Wassoodew v. Mathoora, wife of &c.—C. Tyabjee and Shamrao Pandoorung.
134-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Nanabhoy Pandoorung—Shamrao Pandoorung.
138-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld v. David Isack—Manisty and Fletcher.
139-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Mahomed Bauker Khan—No appearance.
146-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Hurrylall Mohunlall—No appearance.
152-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Sunderao Ragoonath—Manisty and Fletcher.
154-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Tejran Premraj—P. Dinshaw.
158-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Wishwanath Dhondoba—Manisty and Fletcher.
159-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Ramchunder Raghoba—Manisty and Fletcher.
162-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Venayeck Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.
164-61—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Sorabjee Jehangirjee—No appearance.
168-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Atmaram Narayen—Manisty and Fletcher.
171-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Rustomjee Burjorjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
174-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Pallonjee Pestonjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
176-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Pestonjee Nowrojee—Manisty and Fletcher.
177-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.
178-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. Sorabjee Jehangeer—No appearance.
197-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank Ld. v. John Quentin Davis—No appearance.
212-68—Rimington, Hore and Langley—William Nicol and others v. Nensey Damjee and others—No appearance.
378-68—Dallas and Lnych—The L. B. & M. Bank Limited v. Gungadass Kessowdass—Jefferson & Payne.
379-68—Dallas and Lynch...The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Limjee Jamsetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
381-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Thucker Balcrustnajee—Manisty & Fletcher.
424-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Jetmul Murlidhur—Prescot and Winter.
490-33—Dallas and Lygh—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Hassan Natha—Shamrao Pandurung.
494-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Framjee Burjorjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
501-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Damodhur Runsordass—C. Tyabjee.
502-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Dongersey Gopejee—Manisty and Fletcher.
510-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Cassidass Nurseydass—Manisty and Fletcher.
513-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Ardaseer Bumonshaw—Manisty and Fletcher.
514-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Abdoola Babane—C. Tyabjee.
519-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Furdoojee Framjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
715-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Kapur Nathoo—Shamrao Pandurung.
735-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.
751-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Jejeebhoy Jehangeer—No appearance.
803-68—In person—J. Geronimo de Souza v. C. Mascarenhas—Prescot & Winter and Khunderao Morojee.
891-68—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. & M. Bank, Limited v. Aaron Abraham—No appearance.
960-68—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Soobhadrabai v. Govind Vinoba—Shamrao Pandurung.
962-68—Craigie, Lynch & Owen—The Advocate-General &c. v. Remoobhai Hubibhai—Dallas and Lynch.
963-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Advocate-General v. Remoobhai Hubibhai—Dallas and Lynch.
1020-68—Rimington, Hore & Langley—Cursondass Mohunlal v. Danarsee Soojanchund—Manisty and Fletcher.
1026-68—Manisty & Fletcher—The Mazagon L. & R. Co. v. Hajee Bapoo—No appearance.
1040-68—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Roychund Nathooran v. Canjee Rajpall—Craigie, Lynch & Owen.
1095-68—Jefferson & Payne—Runchordass Doolubdass v. Gopalrao Mulharao—C. Tyabjee.
1142-68—Rimington, Hore & Langley—Kurkor Ellick v. The Secretary of State—Mr. Hearn.
1214-68—Rimington, Hore & Langley—Nurotumdass Narondass v. Goomtibai widow—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE STEAM-SHIP BERAR, 761 tons, Captain J. Gore, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE SHIP SALADO, 442 tons, Captain J. Johnstone, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

THE STEAM-SHIP KINGSTON, 842 tons, Captain R. Cheetham, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE STEAM-SHIP RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Read, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with 19 deck passengers and a general cargo.

THE SHIP COCHIN, 1,199 tons, Captain Milligan, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Greenock, October 23rd, with a cargo of 1,760½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JANUARY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
6	22 m	2	7	Friday 24	0	46 m	0	10
8	26 a	3	10		1	15 a	5	3
7	38 m	2	5	Saturday 25	2	11 m	0	10
9	29 a	5	0		2	22 a	6	2
8	46 m	2	11	Sunday 26	3	20 m	1	5
10	18 a	6	3		3	18 a	7	3
9	48 m	3	9	Monday......... 27	4	16 m	2	3
11	4 a	7	0		4	13 a	8	1
10	42 m	4	7	Tuesday......... 28	5	3 a	3	1
11	45 a	7	8		5	4 m	8	7
11	34 m	5	5	Wednesday ... 29	5	48 m	4	5
......		......			5	51 a	8	8
0	25 m	8	1	Thursday 30	6	33 m	5	4
0	25 a	5	9		6	37 a	8	3

Moon—New, 28th, 10 h. 17 m. P.M.

AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN FROM SELLING.

ENSIGN JAMES MOON V. THOMSON AND CO.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Scoble (Advocate-General), instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, on behalf of the defendants in the above suit, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley that the defendants, against whom a rule *nisi* for an injunction has been issued on the plaintiff's application, to restrain them from selling their goods, might be allowed to carry on their business, rendering accounts of the sales to any person whom the Court might appoint. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff, executive Commissariat officer at Deolalee.

The Advocate-General said he moved in a case of emergency, on notice given to the other parties, in order to prevent the ruin of the business of defendants' shop, that the shop be allowed to be kept open under the supervision of a solicitor or any one else whom the Court might appoint for the purpose.

Mr. Justice Bayley said the injunction which he granted was to the effect that the defendants were not to sell anything.

Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord; we cannot sell anything, not even a bottle of medicine to the disadvantage of the partners and also the creditors. We simply want leave to sell small articles.

Mr. Justice Bayley said it was possible the partners might sell goods and not pay the proceeds.

The Advocate-General said there was no reason to fear that. The liabilities were only Rs. 18,000, while the stock was considerably over that amount in value, and the partners would only be injuring themselves by any dishonest course of conduct.

Mr. Justice Bayley—What do you now apply for?

Advocate-General—Only to sell until the further order of the Court.

Mr. Justice Bayley said the affidavit on which he granted the injunction stated that there was an intention to sell the property in December last.

Mr. Latham said he should not object to the injunction being so far modified as to permit the sale of goods on condition that the proceeds of the sales were made over to a fit and proper person. What he wanted was to stop anything further than small sales.

Advocate-General—We are prevented from selling the smallest article in the shop. There is no pretence for saying that the proceeds of the sales would not be honestly handed over to the person who may be appointed to receive them.

Mr. Justice Bayley—But I saw a letter from them which says that they are pressed by their creditors.

Advocate General—They gave the earliest notice to the principal creditor. No man is safe against misfortune; and they acted in an honourable way and gave the earliest notice. We now want only to carry on the ordinary business of the shop, making over the proceeds to Messrs. Chalk and Turner.

Mr. Latham—We are willing to do anything consistent with our safety. If your Lordship can make an order which may secure us the proceeds of the sales, I have nothing to urge against it. What we want is some security.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It is quite possible they may not pay the proceeds to Messrs. Chalk and Turner.

The Advocate-General said there was no ground to apprehend such a contingency.

Mr. Latham said his difficulty was how to secure his client against it.

Mr. Justice Bayley suggested the plaintiff's client might place a person in the shop.

Mr. Latham said it would be a safe course if his client could place a man in the shop to look to the sales and watch the goods.

Mr. Justice Bayley—They may contract over night to sell the property.

Advocate-General—The Court would not suppose that a man is a rogue because he is unfortunate. They don't want to go to the Insolvency Court, but if the present application is pressed, to the Insolvency Court they must go.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I cannot make an order on the application unless the plaintiff consents.

Mr. Latham said he would consent if some one was allowed to supervise the sales or to act as an inspector in the shop, and proposed that Mr. Farrow should be allowed to look to the Fort shop, and a clerk of his to the shop at Mazagon.

The Advocate-General declined to consent to the proposed arrangement; and his application was refused with costs. He then wanted to shew cause against the rule nisi for an injunction. Mr. Latham objected, and the matter was adjourned.

A SUIT AGAINST THE HULLAEE BHATTIA CASTE.

LUKHMIDAS DAMJEE AND OTHERS V. LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the above suit. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that, on the 17th December last, the case came on before him for further directions and costs. The plaint, which was accepted by Sir Joseph Arnould on the 20th August 1861, was filed by the plaintiffs as executors of Runsordas Khanjee; and the suit was brought to recover Rs. 17,000, advanced by Runsordas Khanjee to defendant as the manager of the Bombay Hullaee Bhattia Mahajuns on six different occasions. The receipts were written in the name of the Shree Mahajuns, that is the whole caste, and were signed by defendant as their manager. The plaint stated that Lukhmidas Khemjee was appointed manager in June 1859; and that soon after his appointment it was considered necessary to rebuild and repair portions of the caste buildings, and as there were no founds he was authorised to borrow money for the purpose. And the plaint alleges that Lukhmidas Khemjee did borrow of Runsordas Khanjee six sums aggregating Rs. 17,000 at interest. Frequent demands had been made by the plaintiffs for the money, but the defendant had neglected to pay. The plaint prayed that if defendant had no assets, he should be required to render an account of the rents and profits received by him as manager and to pay the plaintiffs out of the balance in his hands, &c. The defendant, as manager, filed his written statement, in which he raised the defence that the suit was barred by Act 14 of 1859 that he had been publishing accounts of the Mahajun funds in pamphlets issued from time to time; that the plaintiffs had made no demand upon him for a long period; that Runsordas Khanjee had been the manager of the funds some years previously, and as such owed large sums to the Mahajuns; and that the plaintiffs, as executors, should be called upon to render an account of all monies received by them and make over to defendant the balance due to the Mahajuns by Runsordas Khanjee. The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Westropp in 1869, when a consent order for a reference was made, and Bhimjee Purshotum was appointed by the Court to take an account of the monies, rents, and profits of the Mahajunwady received by Runsordas Khanjee from the 14th May 1849, that is for twenty years previous to the hearing before Mr. Justice Westropp. The decree provided that the balance found due from Runsordas Khanjee should be deducted from the Rs. 17,000 claimed in the suit; and if no balance was found due, the plaintiffs were declared entitled to charge the Rs. 17,000 against the Mahajunwady. The abovementioned order was made on the 2nd October 1869, but was not drawn up until eight months afterwards. Bhimjee Purshotum then commenced the enquiry he was ordered to make as commissioner of the Court. The result was that he found that a sum of Rs. 2,266 was due by Runsordass Khanjee to the Mahajunwady; and that the plaintiffs held Government promissory notes for Rs. 6,800 or Rs. 6,900 on behalf of the Mahajuns out of the contributions to the "cow charity fund." On the other hand, Lukhmidas Khemjee had alleged frequently that three or four lacs were due to the Mahajuns by the executors of Runsordas Khanjee. However, by the result of the investigation the claim of three or four lacs dwindled down to Rs. 2,266; and this sum should be deducted from the plaintiffs' claim of Rs. 17,000. Referring to the discussion as to costs, his Lordship said the Court could not, on further directions, make an order inconsistent with the decretal order in the first instance. The latter does not provide compound interest, and his Lordship thought he could not grant it. Doubtless, this suit had resulted to the benefit of the caste: since the proceedings they had got handed over to them a dhurmsalla at Walkeshwur, which was worth a considerable sum of money; and it appeared that Rs. 6,800 or Rs 6,900 worth of Government promissory notes were standing to their credit, being the amount of contributions made by the Mahajuns to the "cow charity fund" The caste had profited greatly by the suit. His Lordship, therefore, allowed the plaintiffs their costs, with liberty to apply for the appointment of a receiver.

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Mahomed Sueed Purkar, Government pensioner.

Luckmidass Runchoredass, Gujerathee writer.

Gungadhin Ramdhin, milkman.

Edmund Craske, engineer in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard.

Dossa Hurriram and Ramdass Hurryram, formerly dealers in grain, and now unemployed.

Bomanjee Hormusjee, cooper.

Dunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnagur and Peroshaw Pestonjee Merhomjee, who lately traded as general merchants in Bombay, in partnership with Burjorjee Khodadad Eranee under the name, style, and firm of Dhunjibhoy Rutnagur and Company; in Hongkong under the name, style, and firm of B. K. Eranee and Company; and in Singapore under the name, style, and firm of Burjorjee Khodadad and Company.

Hormusjee Sorabjee, priest.

Cowasjee Rustomjee, tent merchant.

Baptist de Cruz and Joseph de Cruz, fitters in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Tookaram Muhiputtee, a servant in the employ of Nagurdass Purmanundass.

Muthooradass Assaram, a mehta in the service of Vizbhoocundass Assaram and Amrutlall Cursondass.

Sewlall Nagurdass and Tribhowan Ramjee, formerly mehtas, now unemployed.

Govind Seewajee, at present unemployed.

Dadabhoy Cursetjee, unemployed.

Nazurally Mahomedally, who lately carried on business in partnership with Amroodeen Mahomedally, under the name of Nazurally Mahomedally, as a general merchant, and under the name of Amroodeen Mahomedally as a contractor.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Educational Record*:—

SIR,—With reference to your remark in the footnote at page 363 of your last issue, I take the liberty to state that no similar inducements are offered to Muhammadans as to the Parsees and Hindus. I beg to draw attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the following solicitation.

In spite of my repeated applications to the late and present Directors of Public Instruction for establishing Anglo-Hindustani Schools in Bombay and other cities (which are greatly needed), not a single school is founded. Under such circumstances how can the poor Muhammadans avail themselves of the opportunity of getting into the High Schools.

Although Primary Schools have been opened for the last 15 years or upwards, yet they have no higher steps to go on. There being no Anglo-Hindustani Schools, those who are desirous of studying the English language are obliged to give up their mother-tongue (the Hindustani) and learn a foreign language, either Gujerati or Marathi, before they can get into the High Schools.

The Gujerati and Marathi languages are already far advanced, and have all sorts of books in different branches of science translated into them from the English, yet the Educational Department has translators for them. On the contrary, the Hindustani language is quite in its infancy: there is no proper series, and no books whatever are translated from English; still there is no man employed to assist in that matter.

With regard to supervision, there is not one Muhammadan Deputy Inspector for the 100 or thereabout Government Hindustani Schools in the Presidency excluding Sind. How can efficient supervision be effected by those who can but speak broken language, and to whom the language is but strange, not to speak of caste-prejudice?

Notwithstanding all these deficiencies, the unfortunate Muhammadans are unfairly blamed for their apathy. From my personal experience I can state that most of the Hindustani Schools are well attended. The only want among the Muhammadans is that they are mostly poor, and cannot afford to educate their children. To remove this difficulty, the wealthy Muhammadans of this Presidency ought to give a hand of help to their poor co-religionists, as well as the Government should, upon the principle of equity, help this section of their loyal subjects in their education.

It is hoped that this application will meet with the Director of Public Instruction's kind attention.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

A HOST IN HIMSELF.—"The poor Khedive!" Well! he is fortunately the rich Khedive. For assuredly no monarch in Europe does as the Egyptian Pasha does. There is almost every week in the "season for the Nile" a quiet little note, that the Prince of Vaurien, or Herzong. of Hohenmuth, or Serene Highness of Saxe Stainingen, or the Earl of Carbonete, has arrived in Alexandria, and has been received by the Viceroy. We little think what that means. Nor do we know what it means when we are made aware that our friend the eminent engineer, or mechanic, or *littérateur*, whom every one is aquainted with, has been "received" by the Viceroy. The guest of the Viceroy is still treated very much as Joseph was when he was in favour with Pharaoh—with all the difference in his favour of the civilization which has placed such immense barriers between the enjoyments and the means of the rich and poor. On arriving at Alexandria a Government official comes off and takes possession of the guest, who, from that time till he leaves, is no longer his own property, except as far as he wishes to use himself for his own pleasures. His baggage is cleared to a hotel; he is taken off in a Government boat to a private wharf, where a carriage is waiting to take him to his quarters, and where he is received by a host of officials, who usher him to his rooms and consult his wishes every hour. He pays nothing when he leaves. A special train takes him from Alexandria to Cairo. Then more carriages to convey him and his to his palaces, where there is a suit of European servants to wait on him, and of Turkish pipebearers to attend to his smoking, carriages, and runners, every comfort and continual feasting, for which the Viceroy pays 5l. a head per day. "Have you any friends?" "Pray ask them to dine." "You are in Egypt." In no other country could you venture to feed a man at the expense of your host. When you want to go anywhere there are special trains and steamers. A statistician might make up a pretty sum. And now we have Sir Bartle Frere and his party added to the incidents of the year, and there are several Nile months to come.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE telegraph wires of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway will soon be extended to Moradabad.

THE Rajah of Panna, a Central India Chief, has gone to the metropolis to have an interview with the Viceroy.

WE hear that the Viceroy, accompanied by Lord Hobart, visited Chandernagore on Saturday last. They were received with great honour by the French Governor. —*Indian Mirror.*

THE High Court N. W. Provinces have, on the motion of the Government Advocate, enrolled Mr. G. E. A. Ross of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, as an Advocate of the Court. Mr. Ross is a son of Mr. Justice Ross, lately a Judge of the High Court of the N. W. Provinces.

THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.—It is understood that orders have been issued by the Government of India, for bringing into the ranks of the regular commission the gentlemen hitherto employed in the Settlement Department. These gentlemen were recruited from many and various employments—commissariat, police, telegraph, and what not—on the distinct understanding that their employment was to be temporary. In the meanwhile vacancies in the regular commission were filled up regularly as they occurred. The effect of the expected order will, therefore, be that nearly all officers of the 3rd grade of assistant commissioners will lose what little promotion they may have attained, while some will be reduced to a lower position than that occupied by them on their first entry into the commission! This result is rather a serious blemish on the otherwise benevolent scheme in hand.—*Pioneer.*

ELEPHANT hunting in Assam is to be brought under more precise regulations than heretofore. Each district is to be divided into mehals, according to the number of poongs or salt-licks in each. The right of hunting in each mehal will be annually sold by auction, and a lease will be given to the purchaser, entitling him to work the forests from the 1st October to 31st March. The lessees are not to be restricted to any particular mode of hunting, but a preference will be given to men of substance, who would engage for more than one mehal, and work by kheddah. Government reserves a royalty of Rs. 100 on every elephant caught, and the right to purchase any beasts over 7 feet, at prices varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, according to size. It is curious that so much uncertainty exists as to the best way of catching elephants. In some districts *mela shikar*, and capture by noosing, are emphatically condemned. In others this mode is preferred to kheddahs. The Garo Hills are reported by the officers of the Expedition to be full of elephants.

CAMPBELL V. CAMPBELL AND HUMPHREYS.—When this divorce suit was called on for hearing on the last occasion to record the pleas of the respondent, Mr. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. Douglas Grant, appeared for her and pleaded cruelty and adultery on the part of the petitioner, her husband. The case was called on again yesterday for the settlement of further issues, before his Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, Mr. Champion appearing for the petitioner; Mr Johnstone instructed by Mr. D. Grant for the respondent; and Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, for the co-respondent. The following were the issues framed yesterday: 1st.—Whether the respondent and co-respondent committed adultery as alleged. 2nd.—Whether the petitioner has committed adultery as alleged by the respondent. 3rd.—Whether the petitioner has been guilty of cruelty to the respondent as alleged. 4th.—Whether the petitioner is entitled to any damages, and if so, what damages. The case comes on for final disposal on the 4th of February next.

COOK'S EXCURSIONISTS IN INDIA.

AGRA, 18TH JANUARY.

THE von Moltke of British tourists, Mr. Cook, visited Agra a few days ago, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who are making a tour round the world. They left England for New York, and proceeded by the Great Pacific Railway to San Francisco, and from thence to China, Japan, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. They are now travelling in a special saloon carriage on the East Indian Railway, stopping to visit all the places of interest. After visiting Delhi, Mr. Cook and his party intend to go to Bombay, and from there to Suez, Alexandria and the Nile; thence to Palestine, and home by way of Italy. The party have enjoyed excellent health throughout their long journey, with one exception, that of a Russian gentleman, who had a severe attack of gastric fever after leaving San Francisco, but who has now quite recovered. The present is but an experimental tour on the part of Mr. Cook, who expects to send out next season a very large party indeed; so Indian hotel keepers may be cheered by the prospect of an impending invasion by British tourists.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE double staff of medical administration in India is, we understand, doomed; and, if we are correctly informed, the Government have almost decided invariably to place a British Inspector-General over all the medical men in charge of native and European troops. A proposal has been made to give half of the Deputy Inspector-General's lists to the British and half to the Indian Service, whilst all the medical appointments to the native regiments are to be given to officers of the Indian Medical Service, as at present. But, if Indian Deputy Inspectors-General are qualified to inspect European as well as Indian troops, they surely should not be arbitrarily and unjustly denied the privilege of rising to the highest appointment in their turn. Another anomaly is, that Indian medical officers are, according to our information, to be debarred from taking executive charge of European troops, although a few may be fortunate enough to be placed in inspectional control over both European and native soldiers.—*Englishman.*

PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

ROME, DEC. 23.

THE Pope to-day held a Consistory, at which 22 Cardinals were present. His Holiness in his allocution spoke as follows:—

"The Church continues to be sorely persecuted. This persecution has for its object the destruction of the Catholic Church. This is manifested by the acts of the Italian Government, which summons the clergy to serve in the army, deprives the Bishops of the faculty of teaching, and taxes the property of the Church by heavy burdens. Above all things, the law presented to Parliament on the subject of religious corporations deeply wounds the rights of possession of the Universal Church, and violates the right of our Apostolic mission."

The Pope added—

"In face of the presentation of this law, we raise our voice before you and the entire Church, and condemn any law which diminishes or suppresses religious families in Rome or the neighbouring provinces. We consequently declare void every acquisition of their property made under any title whatsoever."

His Holiness recalled to the minds of the promoters of this law the censures directed against those who encroach on the rights of the church, and further said—

"But our grief at the injuries inflicted on the church in Italy is much aggravated by the cruel persecutions to which the Church is subjected in the German Empire, where not only by pitfalls, but even by open violence, it is sought to destroy her, because the persons who not only do not profess our religion, but who even do not know that religion, arrogate to themselves the power of defining the teachings and the rights of the Catholic Church. These men, besides heaping calumny upon ridicule, do not blush to attribute persecution to Roman Catholics; they bring such accusations against the Bishops, the clergy, and a faithful people because they will not prefer the laws and the will of the State to the holy commandments of the Church. The men who are at the head of public affairs should recollect that none of their subjects better than the Roman Catholics render unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and for that very reason render unto God the things which be God's."

The Pope added that some parts of Switzerland appear to be pursuing the same path as Germany, and he recalled to recollection what has occurred to the Church of the Canton of Geneva. His Holiness further spoke of Spain, declaring that the Clergy Dotation Law was opposed to the concordats and to justice, and he protested against that law. The Pope likewise dwelt upon the schism among the Armenians of Constantinople, who persist in their rebellion, and who by stratagem have deprived the Roman Catholics of their immunities. On the other hand, the Pope rejoiced at the constancy and the activity of the episcopate and the clergy of all those countries where, jointly with a faithful people, they defended the rights of the Church. His Holiness invited the Metropolitans to assemble their suffragans for consultation, in order to battle against iniquity, and concluded by invoking the Almighty to come to the aid of the Church. After the Allocution the Pope elected 11 Bishops, of whom six were Italians, three Spaniards, and two belonging to other nations. After the Allocution the Pope received the Cardinals, who offered him their congratulations.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

ALEXANDRIA, 23RD DEC.

THE following is a translation of a letter from Consul Hanzel, at Khartoum, dated Ackada, Nov. 7:—

"Ten native trading boats have arrived at Ackada, from Gondokoro, laden with ivory, but they have brought no news or letters from Baker Pasha for Europe or the Egyptian Government. Sir S. Baker left Gondokoro last year with 2,000 soldiers for Kamrasi; he had a conflict with the natives in the neighbourhood of the latter place, and afterwards returned to the village of Zarbiet Fatookoro, about 14 days' march beyond Gondokoro, where he again fought with the people of Zarbiet. The rest of the troops and baggage remains at Gondokoro, being unable to proceed for want of porters, in place of those who have deserted."

The three steamers in which Sir S. Baker had embarked at Gondokoro have not yet reached the Lake, and his future movements are quite uncertain. The above news has been furnished by the people of Ackada, and was received at Khartoum on the 22nd of December.

AN AERO-STEAM LOCOMOTIVE.

MORE than two years have passed away since we first described the so-called aero-steam-engine invented by Mr. Warsop, in which a pump was employed to force compressed air into the boiler. The air so compressed was heated on its way by being made to pass through a tube coiled within the smoke-box, and it therefore imparted to water heat which would otherwise have been wasted, and also mechanically broke up the water and prepared it for ebullition; the ascending bubbles producing the effect of innumerable tubes of a great degree of fineness. It was found in practice that the introduction of the heated air not only produced a considerable economy of fuel, but that the constant agitation of the water prevented priming and the deposition of scale within the boilers; and, on account of these merits, the invention has been extensively applied to stationary and marine engines. For a long period the difficulties in the way of its application to locomotives appeared likely to be insuperable, but these were at length overcome, and the air-pump was fitted, in experimental fashion, to an engine belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company. The trials first made led to no very definite result; but towards the end of last year the matter was taken up Mr. Hurst, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, whose goods engine No. 369 was selected for the needful experiments. The results of a year's work with this engine have led to an order for the general adoption of the system, and six engines of different types have been selected to be first fitted, in order to ascertain the proportions of pump and tubing best adapted for each, and with a view to the application of the invention to the other engines of the company.

The engine No. 369 has been employed, since the air-pump was applied to her, partly, in general miscellaneous service, and partly in running the daily goods traffic on the Lowmoor and Normanton routes. She has performed these duties with regularity and despatch, and with a distinct augmentation of her previous powers, has tested both by the traffic mileage returns, and also by the experience of her drivers. It would have been impossible for the company to have submitted to the derangement of their ordinary business which would have been produced by running special experimental trains, weighted to a definite tonnage, and timed to definite rates of speed; and therefore the facts have had to be picked up by the best comparison which could be made between the original working of the engine and her performances when assisted by the air-pump. This comparison has been rendered additionally difficult by the introduction from time to time of changes in the air mechanism which were suggested by experience, and which were in every instance followed by some improvement; so that the *maximum* of gain has only gradually and recently been obtained, and the mean of the daily work for the year is much inferior to what the engine now accomplishes. Due allowance being made for these confederations, it has been found that certain very definite advantages have been secured. The saving of fuel, if not very large, is unquestionable; and on the average of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, amounts to the difference between 40·48 lbs., and 42·695lbs. per train mile. On a more restricted period the gain is much greater, since on the 8th of March, 1871, the consumption of the engine was as high as 52·2lbs., whether worked by the air system or under steam in the ordinary way. This was gradually reduced to 43·7lb. per mile by the end of the same month, to 41·4lb. by the middle of April, to 39·1lb. by the middle of May, and to 34·4lb. by the end of September. Moreover, if the results obtained since the last alteration of the heating surface of the air coils, on the 19th of June, 1872, be compared with those of the corresponding period of 1871 under steam only, it appears that in 1872 the mileage on the four last returns was 5,964, and the coal consumption per mile 34·96lbs., against a mileage of 3,596 in 1871, and a coal consumption of 42·9lb. per mile.

As regards the absence of scale, the results are greatly more important. It has not only been found that new tubes, inserted into the boiler during the employment of the air system, remain perfectly clean and bright, but also that the scale previously formed upon old tubes becomes gradually loosened and removed, after being first honeycombed in a very curious manner. The incrusted deposits from water are so serious an evil in all boilers, that to prevent their formation is, if nothing else were gained, the attainment of a highly desirable object. Upon these two points, the fuel consumption and the incrustation, the reports made to the company have been quite conclusive, and have been such as to determine the extension of the system to which we have referred.

Besides these there are other, perhaps minor, advantages which are by no means unworthy of note. Under the use of the air system there is no priming. This was long ago proved in the case of marine engines; and is alone sufficient to render the invention of a boon to passengers by steamer, who are now constantly annoyed by the dirty water sent out from the funnel. The air also makes the engine more "lively," in driver's phrase, under steam, and exerts a very remarkable influence in raising and maintaining the pressure in the boiler. The use of the air-pump, when running down an incline preparatory to an ascent, is found to be exceedingly valuable, and gives an increased pressure which comes into practical work as soon as the ascent is reached. A few evenings ago we had an opportunity of travelling upon Engine No. 369, when she was hauling an unusually heavy goods train from Liverpool to Normonton. Her performance under air and steam was remarkably good, and it was found that she began to drag perceptibly as soon as the air was shut off when she was ascending an incline. Two pyrometers were inserted for the occasion; one in the smoke box, and the other in one of the coils of the air-tube; and the temperature of the latter rose to within 20deg. or 30deg. of that of the former, which ranged at about 600 Fahrenheit, thus showing how very large an amount of otherwise waste heat was taken back into the boiler, and utilized in the production of steam. The condition of the water in the gauge glass also attracted notice, for, although the water used was of a rather inferior character, there was a total absence of the frothy scum so often seen in the tube. The water was, indeed, throughout the whole journey so clear and pellucid that the level at which it stood could not be determined at a glance, and the driver asserted that this was always the case. The water remained, moreover, at a singularly uniform level, showing that the injectors were acting without interference from the air. The driver, a shrewd and practical man, was very decided in his testimony in favour of the system, and said that the engine, since its adoption, not only handed her loads better than she had ever done before, but also better, according to his observation, than any other goods engine of the company.—*Times.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—The *Catholic Directory* and *Ecclesiastical Register* for the new year, which has just appeared, contains, as usual, some interesting statistics relative to the Roman Catholic community in Great Britain. It contains, *inter alia*, a complete Roman Catholic Peerage and Baronetage for the three kingdoms, from which we observe that the Peers amount to 34 (24 of whom hold seats in the House of Lords), and the Baronets to 49. The Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons are 37 in all. The full number of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome is 70; but there are just now only 6 Cardinal Bishops, 32 Cardinal Priests, and 7 Cardinal Deacons. Dr. Cullen, though Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, ranks in the College only as a Cardinal Priest; while Antonelli is only a Cardinal Deacon. Just now it happens that there are no less than 23 hats at the disposal of His Holiness, not including two Cardinals "reserved *in petto*." Out of the 45 living Cardinals only eight were created by the late Pope Gregory, the rest having been nominated by Pius IX. The number of Cardinals deceased since the present Pope's election is no less than 97. There are also under the Pope, but above archbishops, nine patriarchates (of which those of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem are known as the Greater Patriarchates), and 12 patriarchs, seven of the "Latin Rite," and five of the "Oriental Rite." The Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Great Britain comprises one archbishop and 12 suffragan bishops in England, and one archbishop and two bishops, or rather vicars apostolic, in Scotland, where their dioceses are still called "districts." The Episcopate in Ireland, the colonies, and dependencies numbers nearly a hundred more. The priests, secular and regular, ordained in England during the year 1872 amount to 75. The Roman Catholic clergy in England and Wales at the present time number as nearly as possible 1860, exclusive of 34 who are employed abroad; and the total of places where there are churches, chapels, or mission stations in England, Scotland and Wales served by the above mentioned clergy is 1,245, not reckoning private chapels. The *Catholic Calendar* supplements the above information by some biographical sketches of the Roman Catholic bishops and more distinguished clergy who have died within the last twelve months.—*Times.*

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on 27 June, 2017

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN EGYPT.

THE lieutenants of the Sultan for whom the genius of Mehemet Ali procured an hereditary right to administer the affairs of Egypt, have for years sought to turn to better account the wealth which lies in the waters of the turbid river. The Mahmoudieh Canal and the great ecluse below Cairo erected by Sinant Bey are evidences of their energy and enterprise; but the world in general knows little of the railway works already accomplished south of Cairo, and of the immense projects which the present Viceroy, Ismail Pasha, seeks to execute. The reasonable ambition of the present ruler of Egypt to open up the Soudan and to develop the resources of the vice-kingdom has led him to engage Mr. John Fowler as consulting engineer. In 1857 Said Pasha sent engineers up to Assouan at the First Cataract to report on the means of removing the rocks which caused it; but the cost of the works recommended placed the scheme out of consideration. In 1855 Messrs. Bray and Walker made a study of the country between Assouan and Khartoum for a railway, but it was not till 1871 that the Khedive took active measures to test the possibility of such an undertaking, and directed Mr. Fowler to make a survey and prepare a report. In the September of that year a staff of surveyors was organized, which was engaged for five months between the First Cataract and Khartoum, on work which has enabled Mr. Fowler to submit a project for connecting the Lower Nile with the Soudan by a ship incline at Assouan, and a railway from Wady Halfa to Shendy. The southern terminus of the latter is proposed to be at Metammeh on the Nile, nearly equidistant (160 kilometres) from Berber and Khartoum in 16·40 N., 32·25 E., the northern terminus at Wady Halfa in preference to Korosko. The difficulty of drift sand caused the right bank to be selected as far as Koké, where the erection of a bridge over the river is recommended instead of a ferry, and the rail is thence to strike from Ambukol to Shendy across the Bahiuda Desert. From Wady Halfa to Koké is 257 kilometres, Koké to Ambukol 349 kilometres; Ambukol to Shendy 283 kilometres. The line will be of easy construction. The account of the course of the line, through gorges in desert rocks, cultivated valleys, wastes of sand, and marshy lagoons, is curious and interesting, and the reader of the report almost feels that the work is done, and is inclined to "take a ticket for Shendy" that he may gaze without more delay on the wandering Bedouins as they stand staring at his first-class carriage, smell the "red-scented flowers of the Thundub," and encounter "lofty columns" of fiery-looking sand." Ivory, gold, sugar, grain, cotton, spices, will furnish a profitable carrying trade, and Central Africa will be brought near to remotest Europe. But the Viceroy goes further than this. He contemplates a branch line to Massowah, by which the horrors so known and dreaded by those who have traversed the Red Sea will be in great part avoided, and the journey to India shortened by three days when the rail from the present station at Rhoda, on the Nile, is extended to Wady Halfa, and a straight route is opened from Alexandria to the Red Sea. Mr. Fowler declares, we suppose on good authority, that such security to life and property exist from Kordofan to Alexandria as might be envied by many European States, and therefore, by England; but he mst stop short at Alexandria, where the Consular Courts do little to guarantee the enjoyment of either. Among the articles of traffic in addition to those enumerated, we see gum, senna, dates, ebony, skins, aromatic woods, potash, gold, &c., "and labourers!" And cotton goods, cutlery, machinery, tobacco, rice, earthenware, "beads," &c., are to flow to the south. We hope there will be no exchange of "beads" for "labourers." For the proposed rail a gauge of 3ft. 6in. is proposed, 50lb. rails, iron sleepers a *maximum* gradient of 1 in 50, *maximum* curve 500ft. The cost is estimated at £4,487 per kilometre, or £4,000,000, and Mr. Fowler's proposes to complete it in three years. As to traffic and revenue Mr. Fowler admits he can give no *data*. But assuming the working expenses to be 60 per cent of the receipts, he "does not entertain a doubt that they will in a few years yield a satisfactory return, and greatly increase the wealth of Egypt." The Ship Incline, at the First Cataract, is recommended in lieu of Mr. Hawkshaw's proposal of a canal, on the ground of cost. Mr. Fowler's idea is to use the power of the descending water to impel boats or ships upwards along a ship railway three kilometres long. They are to be floated in carriages or cradles to run on the rail, and hauled by hydraulic engines of 400 horse power, at a rate of from five to 11 kilometres per hour. The engineers who were engaged in the survey speak in the highest terms of the kindness of the people, and of their good qualities, and extol the great fertility of much of the country through which they passed.—*Times*.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY IN AMERICA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

WE recently noticed the unfortunate shade of suspicion which attaches to all classes of public securities in the United States, and the danger which must more or less attend the embarking in any private speculations there. By a somewhat singular coincidence the latest commercial news from America points and illustrates the observations we made with two most significant warnings. As if to render them the more comprehensive, these warnings come simultaneously from the great commercial capitals of the east and west. From New York we learn that the notorious Mr. Jay Gould has disgorged property he had filched from the Erie railway company to the value of considerably more than three millions sterling. We hear from San Francisco of the collapse of the grand diamond and ruby bubble, a scheme so splendid in its promise as to threaten to swallow up its own inestimable profits by utterly swamping the markets for precious stones. Of Mr. Jay Gould personally and his dealings with the unhappy holders of Erie stock there is little or nothing more to be said. For the opinion his fellow-citizens profess to entertain of him we may refer our readers to the New York journals *passim*, in which he is denounced in language so vigorous that he would infallibly have resented it in half a dozen actions for libel had he had a shred of character left him to plead upon. The point we would call attention to is this, that when all is said Mr. Jay Gould remains a power in commercial and monetary circles. He is hand and glove with the men who fill respectable boards with their nominees, and who are understood to pull the strings of undertakings of high character. He has pleaded guilty to the enormities with which he and his partner Mr. Fisk were charged, by surrendering the rich booty which he would no doubt willingly have clung to. And he had actually been arrested on the very charges to which he has "caved in" while in the most intimate relations and closest confederacy with "Commodore" Vanderbilt and his friends. Based on an act of treachery and a common interest, that confederacy survived the imputations which Mr. Jay Gould has since confessed to, and Mr. Jay Gould when arrested and arraigned was bailed in an enormous amount by near connections of "Commodore" Vanderbilt. It may be fairly assumed, then, that in the opinion of "Commodore" Vanderbilt and his allies Mr. Jay Gould had been guilty of nothing which need discredit him in Wallstreet; that he had not stretched a director's prerogative to culpable lengths; that a director may freely appropriate the capital of shareholders, and *exploiter* for his own benefit those who were fools enough to trust him. Mr. Jay Gould has been expelled from the direction of Erie, and for the moment all that American investors have to fear of him is his singular capacity and audacity in contriving and directing stock-jobbing combinations. But his friend and patron "Commodore" Vanderbilt remains absolute master of some of the most important railway combinations in the most flourishing districts of Union. He is chief if not sole owner of one of the greatest lines of steam-packets. He makes and unmakes other directors as he pleases: men of high local character, who make the better decoy ducks that they may have no intention of misleading, but who all the same are bound to do his bidding. And with the enormous capital he possesses or controls he is in a position at any time to disturb, if he does not direct, any undertaking which he fancies he can turn to his profit.

The story from San Francisco is a more romantic one; more characteristic of southern latitudes, and of a younger country which has rapidly enriched itself by treasure hunting. In New York men make fortunes by trading on fictitious prices in the bullion market or jobbing securities which are comparatively legitimate and respectable. In the Pacific States, they plunge heavily in mining lots, and prospect the precious metals in the wild mountains of Nevada and Montana. Latterly gold digging has been somewhat overdone; the masses of virgin silver have been swept from the surface of the soil, and in these parts men begin to fall back on the schemes and "plants" of the Stock Exchange. Properties more or less valuable have been tendered for a mere trifle to English purchasers. A good deal of surprise had been expressed by reflecting men on this side at the extraordinary bargains pressed for sale by native Americans who were devoted to dollars and who prided themselves on their "'cuteness." As it is impossible to set limits to human folly when cupidity is fairly awakened, it may be presumed that those American speculators found encouragement sufficient to ensure imitators. In any case, a crowning discovery was announced, which cast all former ones into the shade. There was a district somewhere among the Sierras, where the diamonds were far more plentiful than in Sindbad's celebrated valley. A party of highly trustworthy men had sampled them, and brought back specimens of the smaller sizes out of the purest lustre. As it very luckily happened, an intelligent young Englishman had been in the company, and he had tripped over one ant-hill, which, on close examination, proved to be gemmed with rubies and diamonds. All the members of the party stuck to their story, and kept their secret. A distinguished mining engineer was taken to the spot and pronounced the property "wonderfully safe and attractive." Strange to say, the San Franciscans themselves gave implicit credence to the romantic tale. What they thought of the prospects of the speculation may be surmised from the fact that the acreage of gems was to be disposed of in lots to eighteen separate companies, each company paying down one million sterling, and finding as much more for promotion money, working expenses, &c. To the *Times* is due the credit of bursting the bubble. It examined the matter from the common-sense point of view, demonstrating its inherent absurdity, and pointing out besides that some of the gentlemen who figured more prominently in it had already been mixed up in similar transactions worse than suspicious. Of course the *Times* proved right and the bubble has burst before very great harm has been done. The diamond deposits are fictitious; the distinguished mining expert had been tricked and hoodwinked; and the ingenious audacity of the promoters had been rewarded by a sum variously estimated at £130,000 to £400,000. It is neither very astonishing nor particularly scandalous that the men charged with originating the swindle are walking at liberty about the streets of San Francisco, "the observed of all observers." We know that moral certainty of guilt is a very different thing from conclusive legal evidence. The point is that, with antecedents much worse than indifferent, they persuaded the leading capitalists of California to join them in a venture simply because they offered an irresistible bait in the shape of very unusual gains.

Our experience of our own joint-stock companies, with the disclosures in the law courts which have followed our panics and catastrophes, should have taught us that good names on a board are no guarantees for honest or capable management. After the scandal that came out before one of our Vice-Chancellors so lately as last week, we may well feel a certain delicacy in casting stones at the Americans. But we may say that in this country when a man is once found out he seldom finds another opportunity of betraying confidence or embezzling funds on a great scale. In America it is very different. A man grows rich by frauds and conspiracies, and, growing richer, becomes more potent for mischief. Even if he should be squeezed in a succession of "corners," if he can only keep his reputation for shrewdness, his well-tried experience in swindling assures him friends of the "mammon of unrighteousness." He may find backers to help him to a certain credit, the more dangerous in that he is inclined to be desperate. We know well that there are many high-principled American gentlemen who honestly deplore transactions which are the scandal of their country. Unfortunately, so far as investors are concerned, they might almost as well be non-existent. Among the men who originate and direct joint-stock enterprise a business reputation seems to be regarded as a thing apart, and a man who may be excellent in all the domestic relations, who may give freely to the poor, and have made himself a name in the Churches, will act on the Stock Exchange as if all were fair there. Consequently, it becomes almost impossible for an outsider to learn which companies are really honestly administered; while if an administration be honest it may be attacked at any moment by some formidable combination of piratical stock jobbers. The plain moral is, that Englishmen should be slow to trust their money in America, unless they have private information which they believe they can rely upon.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—A despatch of November 6, from Sydney, states that a letter has been received from Hume, who was despatched thence to search for Leichardt's records. He reports splendid pastoral country west of the Darwin Telegraph line, and describes a large lake, over 70 miles long, with plenty of fish.

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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
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Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
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After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,647, assuring £9,552,768-11-16
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,864-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 9- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactor proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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